



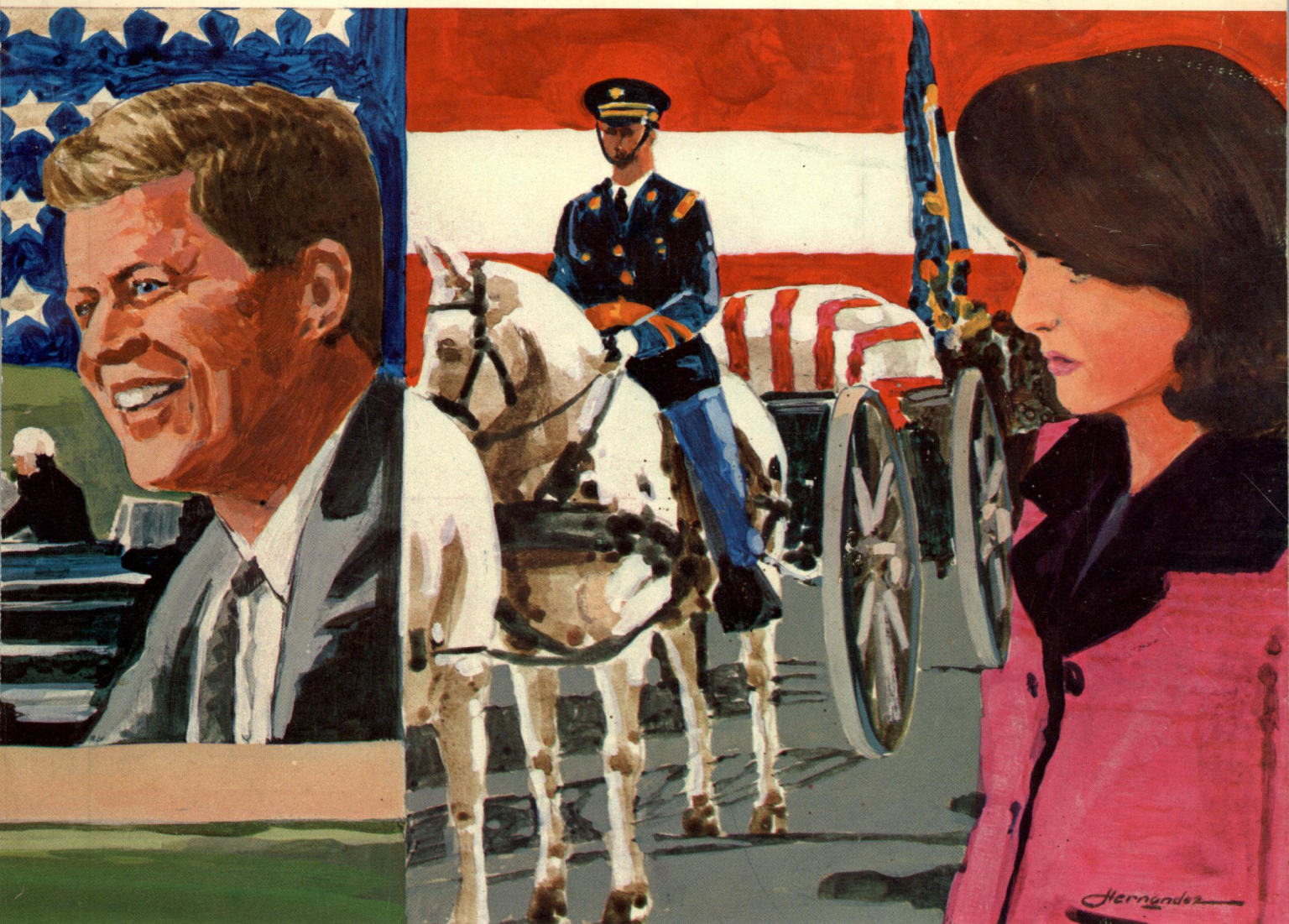
Retired Dallas Police Chief

JESSE CURRY

reveals his personal

JFK

**ASSASSINATION
FILE**



**Limited
COLLECTORS EDITION**

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JESSE CURRY

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JESSE E. CURRY

Jesse E. Curry was born in Hamilton, Texas, and moved to Dallas with his family before he was one year old. He joined the Dallas Police Department on May 1, 1936 and worked with the Department until March 10, 1966. His police work in Dallas was interrupted for Military Service during World War II and specialized training in Police Science at various times throughout his police career.

In 1944 Officer Curry attended the Traffic Officers Training School at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was promoted to Detective in 1944 and to Sergeant in 1945. Shortly after this he won the Kemper Fellowship in national competition and was able to attend the Northwestern University Traffic Institute for a nine months course in police traffic and administration. After his return to Dallas he also completed Police Science Administration training at Southern Methodist University.

Jesse Curry was promoted to Lieutenant in Command of the motorcycle division of the Dallas Police Department in 1946. In 1948 he became Captain in command of the entire Traffic Division. He soon became involved in police training and was assigned as Assistant Departmental Instructor in 1950.

In 1951 Captain Curry was sent to the F.B.I. National Police Academy. After graduation he was promoted to Inspector of Police in charge of Personnel, Training, and Research. His promotion to Assistant Chief of Police came in October 1953. During his service as Assistant Chief of Police he supplemented his training by taking further courses in Municipal Administration.

On January 20, 1960 Jesse Curry was promoted to Chief of Police to succeed former Chief Carl F. Hansson. While serving as Chief of Police he remained active in the instruction of police subjects in police schools throughout the nation. His training in various law subjects, evidence, laws of arrest, searches and seizures, case preparation, criminal procedures, accident investigation, and types of criminal investigation enabled him to teach these various subjects in the Dallas Police Academy and elsewhere.

Chief Curry served as chairman of the planning committee of the Law Enforcement Institute of the Southwest Legal Foundation at Southern Methodist University. He was active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and served on their Traffic Committee for five years. He remains active in other community and church organizations in the Dallas Area.

In March of 1966 Mr. Curry retired from the police department and later took a new position as Director of Security for the Texas Bank and Trust at One Main Place, Dallas. His present position involves the operation of one of the newest and most modern electronic security operations in the U.S. He continues to serve as a valuable resource individual for the Dallas Police Department.



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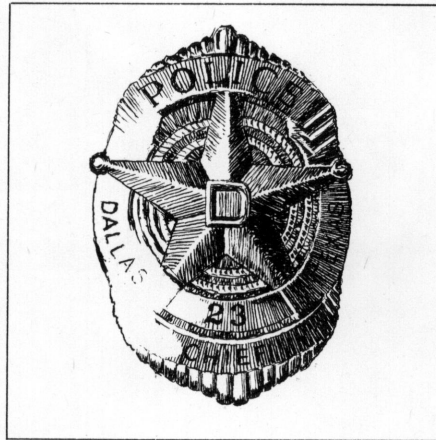
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Chapter I

A TURBULENT CITY

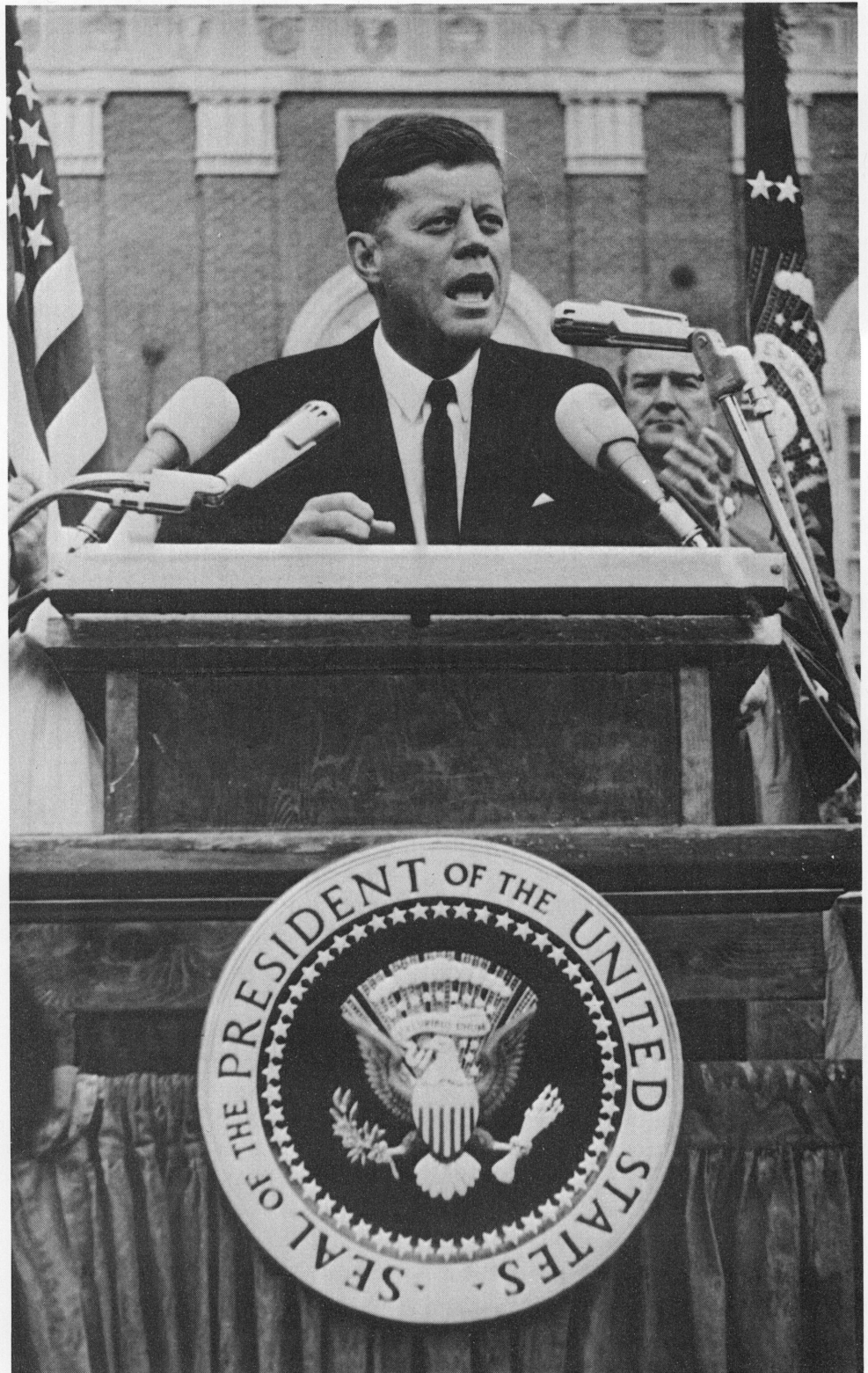
WHY DID THE PRESIDENT COME?

Dallas in the Fall of 1963 was a city of mixed emotions. The majority of the people in Dallas were no different than a cross section of Americans anywhere, but the minority was in the limelight. The small splintered factions on the extreme right and left were extremely vocal and persistent. Dallas had experienced more than its share of ugly incidents. As the tension mounted the small and violent minority were in danger of upsetting the stability of the whole city.




Politically tinted incidents cast a dark shadow over Dallas. On the evening of April 10, 1963 an assassination attempt had threatened the life of Retired General Edwin A. Walker, a controversial political figure on the Dallas scene. A bullet crashed through the window of his home as he sat doing paper work at his desk. The bullet narrowly missed General Walker's head and passed through a wall into the next room. The bullet was recovered and checked, but it was severely mutilated and no weapon was found. Months of extensive investigation were unable to uncover any important leads.

Investigation after the assassination of President Kennedy was able to determine to my satisfaction, that Lee Harvey Oswald had been involved in the assassination attempt on General Edwin A. Walker (See Exhibit No. 2). The 6.5 caliber carbine recovered from the School Book Depository after the assassination of Kennedy was checked against the bullet recovered from General Walker's home. The F.B.I. report was inconclusive but indicated unique similarities. The report stated: *"The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q188, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle (Oswald's rifle) could have changed*



President John F. Kennedy speaks at a breakfast at Fort Worth, Texas, held in his honor on November 22, 1963.

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-6)

**REPORT
of the**

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

December 9, 1963
Airmail

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Re: SHOOTING INTO HOME OF
EDWIN A. WALKER, APRIL 10, 1963

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO. 62-109060
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. PC-78378 BX HB

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/2/63

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic

Specimens:

Q188 Bullet from Edwin A. Walker's residence

Results of examination:

The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q188, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the same as those of 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano bullets manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company. The mutilation of Q188 prevents stating that it is of Western manufacture to the exclusion of all other sources.

2 - FBI, Dallas

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Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination of President Kennedy (described as specimen K1 in Laboratory report PC-78243 BX) are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188.

Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle could have changed subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1.

There are no specimens presently being maintained in the National Unidentified Ammunition File which could have been fired from the K1 rifle or which logically should be compared with Q188. Further, no bullets or rifles which logically should be compared with specimen Q188 have come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory since March, 1963.

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in compositions from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets.

Although the differences in composition between the Q188 and the Q1 and Q2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets represent two different types of bullets, it was not possible to determine if these bullets came from the same box. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ending up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition.

The bullet, Q188, is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for comparison with any additional bullets which may be received.

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PC-78378 BX 14

Exhibit No. 1

The F.B.I. Spectrographic Report on the bullet fired into the home of Retired General Edwin A. Walker, April 10, 1963.

subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1."

Hatemongers were not lurking behind every building, but a few were in Dallas to be sure. Some of them, like Lee Harvey Oswald, had come from other cities and reflected lives full of wandering and disillusionment. Others were just men and women with strong feelings and very little self control. In an atmosphere of growing tension the mood of Dallas had become volatile.

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had visited Dallas on U. N. Day, October 24, 1963. When he arrived at the Adolphus Hotel he was greeted by a crowd of spectators from all walks of life. The crowd itself was not so unusual, but a small handful of dissidents were able to circumvent security and confront the Ambassador face to face. These extremists, although few in number, created an international incident. They spat on the Ambassador and began to strike him with their placards. If police had not been able to intervene immediately the Ambassador might have been seriously injured.

Ambassador Stevenson was reported to have told a presidential assistant that he was shocked by the mood in Dallas. At that time Stevenson felt the President should not come to Dallas, but later he changed his mind. Liberals in Washington generally advised the President to wait or avoid Dallas altogether.

President John F. Kennedy was caught in the eye of a political hurricane with the presidential election only a year away. Kennedy had rallied the people of the United States behind him in the previous election. His youthful leadership had brought a new sense of purpose and had stirred the American people. But by the Fall of 1963 a multitude of problems were on the mind of the nation. Many of the programs of the New Frontier had stalled in Congress. The Incident at the Bay of Pigs was past but still unforgotten. An October 1963 Gallup poll placed the President's popularity at the lowest point in his career.

The Democratic Party in Texas was coming apart at the seams. In the 1960 election the Kennedy-Johnson ticket had carried Texas by a very small margin. Since the election the President had not returned to Texas for any statewide appearances or speeches. Democratic politics in Texas had been reduced to two warring factions. On one side of the feud was Senator Ralph Yarborough, the senior senator from Texas. Ralph Yarborough had been in continual disagreement with Vice-President Johnson who was aligned with the majority of the state's Democratic leadership. Yarborough had pursued three all-out campaigns for Governor of Texas in the 1950's and had opposed Lyndon Johnson while they were both in the Senate. The factionalism had become more than a personal matter. The party was divided from its leadership down through the grass roots into a conservative faction and a liberal faction.

In very simple terms President John F. Kennedy was distrusted by the conservative element in Texas politics. This was partially because of the feud within Texas politics and partially because of his own political policies. Kennedy seemed anxious to heal the rift in the Democratic party. The conservatives within his own party were lukewarm toward him at the moment. He welcomed a chance to talk with these people and meet them face to face. The time had come to end old feuds.

A Texas tour with this strategy could never have avoided Dallas. Plans were soon announced that Dallas would be the city for a crucial fund raising dinner. As Police Chief of the City of Dallas I was thrust immediately into the center of the Dallas activities. The climate in Dallas was far from receptive for this type of visit. An enormous amount of planning and precautions would have to be taken. Since the President had decided to come to Dallas we determined to do everything humanly possible to prevent any type of incident.

On November 18, 1963, the Dallas City Council passed a new ordinance which would allow the police much more latitude in preventing incidents during the President's visit. The ordinance made it unlawful *"for any person, singly or in concert with others to interfere or attempt to interfere with or intimidate another from freely entering premises where a private*



REFER TO FILE

CO-2-34,030

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

FIELD FORCE

OFFICE Dallas

ADDRESS: P. O. LOCK BOX NO. 2089

Dallas, Texas, 75221

December 26, 1963

Mr. Jesse Curry,
Chief of Police,
Dallas, Texas.

Re: Attempted assassination of
General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Chief Curry:

The following information was developed by this Service relative to the attempted assassination of Retired General Edwin A. Walker, in Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963.

On December 2, 1963, there was received from the Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, some belongings of Mrs. Marina Oswald which had been brought to the Police Station by Mrs. Ruth Paine with whom Mrs. Marina Oswald had been living. When these articles were examined in the Secret Service Office there was found in a book a note written in very poor Russian which was in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and which apparently was instructions to his wife what she should do in the event that he should be alive and taken as a prisoner.

On December 3, 1963 Mrs. Marina Oswald was questioned about this note by one of our special agents who speaks Russian and she stated that this note had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy and that the note was written by her husband prior to his attempted assassination of former General Walker, whom she classified as the head of the Fascist Organization in the United States and who lived in Dallas, Texas, when they, the Oswalds, lived on Neely Street in Dallas; that the note, together with a Post Office key was left on a dresser of their bedroom and after reading the note she was afraid that her husband was planning on doing something dreadful due to his hate for the Fascist Organizations and their beliefs. She also stated that when her husband returned home late that night he was very nervous and finally told her that he shot Walker with his rifle and that it was best for everybody that he got rid of him.

Mrs. Oswald further stated that when it was learned the next day from radios and newspapers that the rifle shot fired by an unknown person had missed Walker that she decided to keep the note as a threat against her husband so that he would not mistreat her again (it was determined that when the Oswalds lived on Neely Street that people living downstairs beneath the Oswalds had complained to the landlord about Oswald beating his wife) which he had promised not to do. She further commented that she did not report this matter to the Police as she loved her husband and particularly that she did not report it to the Police on account of their child. She stated,

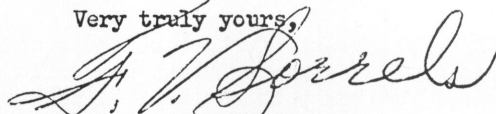
however, that had the shot hit General Walker, that she would have reported the matter to the Police. She was apprehensive about this matter being reported to the Police because she had a fear of being taken in custody by the Police because the information contained in this letter regarding the General Walker incident and the rifle would show that she had not told the Police all she knew when she was shown and questioned about the rifle that was used to assassinate President Kennedy.

On Dec. 10, 1963, our Special Agent had an opportunity to question Mrs. Marina Oswald more in detail regarding the General Walker incident and she stated that Lee Harvey Oswald told her that once before taking the shot at General Walker on April 10, 1963, he had gone to the Walker residence for the same purpose but he had changed his mind as the place had not looked just right for him and that 3 days prior to April 10, 1963, he took his rifle out of the house and buried it in a field near Walker's house. Mrs. Oswald further stated that upon her husband's return to the house after he had tried to kill General Walker and telling her about it that 3 days later she saw him taking his military green raincoat for the purpose of wrapping the rifle and bringing it home. However, she stated that when he returned home she did not see the rifle but several days later she saw the rifle on a shelf in the apartment where he always kept it. She also stated that the evening her husband shot at Walker he told her that the church which is located near the Walker house had some gathering; that there was plenty of noise and that after the shooting of Walker he buried the rifle in the same place.

Mrs. Marina Oswald further stated that Lee Harvey Oswald told her after reading in newspapers that some young man saw an automobile containing three men pulling away from the scene of the shooting, that the Americans always think they should have a car to get away from the scene of the crime but that he had rather use his feet to do so rather than a car, and he stated that he had taken a bus to go to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting.

Mrs. Marina Oswald was questioned as to how she was able to explain to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, concerning the attempted assassination of General Walker by her husband, and she replied that she did to the best of her knowledge of the English language, and that no one else knew about the shooting at General Walker by her husband excepting her and her mother-in-law.

Very truly yours,



Forrest V. Sorrels,
Special Agent in Charge.

FVS:VS

or public assembly is held; Prohibiting any person, singly or in concert with others from interfering with a public or private assembly by use of insulting, threatening, or obscene language or intimidation. . . ."

Leaders in Dallas were alarmed by the continued extremist activity leading up to the President's arrival. Dallas Newspapers ran editorials which called for restraint. I called a press conference and warned that there would be immediate action against any who would attempt to disturb the President's visit. I told the press, *"We will take immediate action if any suspicious conduct is observed, and we also urge all good citizens to be alert for such conduct. It should be reported to officers, which will be stationed at close intervals throughout the route the President's group will take. Citizens themselves may take preventative action if it becomes obvious that someone is planning to commit an act harmful or degrading to the President. . . . I am sure that all but a handful of our citizens will cordially welcome the President of the United States to Dallas."*



Large crowds at the airport enthusiastically welcome President and Mrs. Kennedy to Dallas.

All the warning and concern of peaceful citizens would have little effect on men such as Lee Harvey Oswald. The enthusiastic welcome that President Kennedy received in Dallas was soon to be drowned by sniper fire. As the assassination focused the world's attention on Dallas many questions emerged. What really happened? Was Dallas to blame? Was it an organized conspiracy? Did Oswald act alone? What was the evidence against Oswald? Did the government suppress evidence? Did political pressure dictate the results of the investigation?

As Chief of Police I was in a unique position to watch the Dallas drama unfold. From the beginning of the security planning through all the events of the assassination I was either personally present or had direct and immediate contact with the police officers who were. All the evidence which was gathered by the Dallas Police came under my direct jurisdiction. As evidence and police reports began to accumulate I organized this material into a personal file.

The story in the following chapters in a first person account of what happened in Dallas during the week of the assassination. This is something that I saw and experienced. From the documents and evidence in my file I have attempted to present an objective historical reconstruction of the investigation. This is not an attempt to present a new theory about what happened at the assassination. It does not attempt to support any existing theory or validate the findings of the Warren Commission Report.

All the trials in courts of law which relate to the assassination have now been completed. Political pressure has shifted to more pressing current issues. The public is now in a position to calmly review the evidence and see just exactly what would have happened if Oswald had been tried in a courtroom trial.

Unanswered questions and puzzling evidence are not buried in irrelevant facts or answered by theories and conjecture. The events and evidence must be allowed to speak for themselves, and people must form their own conclusions.

Chapter II

THE SECURITY PLANNING

WHAT WENT WRONG?

Careful security precautions for a successful presidential visit are soon forgotten. When a President is killed, however, it is very normal to ask a simple question. What went wrong? The question is much harder to answer than to ask, but it does make the planning for the President's fateful visit to Dallas worth examining in detail.

Before his arrival in Dallas, John F. Kennedy was scheduled to give an address at a breakfast in Fort Worth on Friday morning, November 22, 1963. From this breakfast he would board the presidential plane, known as Air Force One, to make the short flight to Dallas. Air Force One was a hundred tons of jet age machinery with airconditioned living and working accommodations for the presidential party. Large crowds always greeted the blue and silver Boeing 707 Jet wherever it landed.

Security planning for John F. Kennedy's visit was a difficult task. The planning had to include every movement the President would make from the moment he landed in Dallas until he was once more airborne. The security at the airport itself was a formidable chore. Love Field provided the backdrop of a huge and sprawling complex which was the tenth largest air traffic center in the Free World. Security problems in this busy ultra-modern airport were only the beginning of the security headaches. Cheering crowds, a parade through downtown Dallas, and a luncheon to be attended by hundreds of people--all these demanded meticulous security preparation.

The mood in Dallas was far from ideal for a visit from John F. Kennedy. With this in mind extraordinary precautions were in order. The Dallas police were happy to give their full support to the security arrangements which were directed from Washington, D.C. The first meeting on Wednesday (November 13, 1963) was for the security



arrangements involving the presidential party when they arrived on Air Force One and Two at Love Field. I ordered Deputy Chief N.T. Fisher to work directly with Air Force Sergeant McGready to establish police security where it was needed.



The presidential plane, Air Force One, arrives at Love Field for President Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

The next day, Thursday (November 14, 1963), the planning for the President's motorcade security began to take shape. At that time Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor and I met with Mr. Winston G. Lawson, the Washington representative of the Secret Service, and Mr. Forrest Sorrells, the Dallas Agent in charge of Secret Service activities. In this meeting it became very clear that Mr. Lawson would emerge as the central figure and primary planner of all the security arrangements to follow during the next week, and respecting his experience in such matters I followed his suggestions with an open mind.

At that time the Secret Service representatives told us that the route the President would take from Love Field to downtown Dallas had not been finalized. The location of the luncheon to be held after the parade was still not definite. Both the Trade Mart and the Women's Building in Fair Park were under consideration. In discussion Mr. Lawson stated that the route would probably proceed from the airport along Cedar Springs to Mockingbird Lane to Lemmon Avenue to Turtle Creek Boulevard to Cedar Springs to Harwood to Main Street. The Secret Service was entirely in charge of arranging the route and the press announcement was to be made by the host committee comprised of leading Dallas citizens. Mr. Lawson further informed me that since the route had not been finalized, no statement was to be made by my department as to the motorcade route.

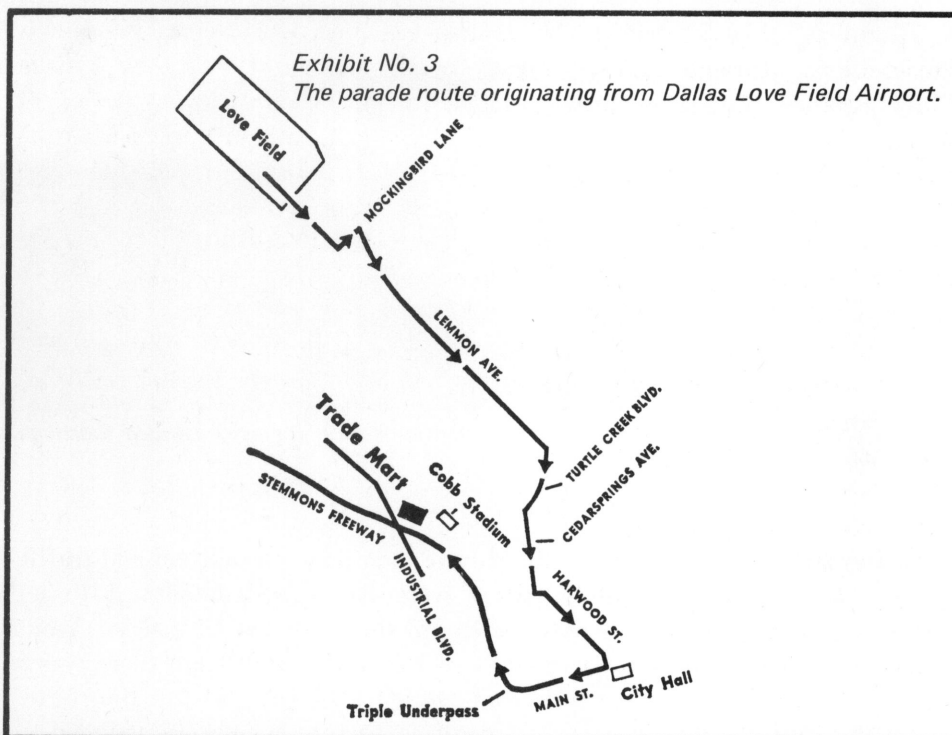
In retrospect it is obvious that almost any route chosen would probably have passed directly under the School Book Depository at the assassination site. If the President came through town to go to a luncheon at the Trade Mart, any motorcade would certainly have passed from Main Street to Stemmons Freeway by the shortest route. This meant very

simply that even tentative information given about the parade would have given conspirators every reason to believe that the President's open car would pass the site actually chosen for the assassination. During the "official" indecision about the route for the motorcade local radio stations were already broadcasting detailed plans for the President's visit, parade route, and luncheon plans.

At the security conference that Thursday (November 14, 1963) Mr. Lawson briefly laid out the planned number of vehicles in the parade and their relative order. He showed us samples of the various identifying badges and buttons which would be worn by authorized personnel of the presidential party, Secret Servicemen, and plain clothes officers. The security arrangements for the President's arrival at Love Field were also discussed.

On Friday (November 15, 1963) Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor met with the host committee to discuss the arrangements for the guests at the luncheon. The only important thing discussed pertaining to police security was the possible route of the motorcade, but nothing definite was decided at that meeting.

It was not until Monday (November 18, 1963) that the final motorcade route was established. At 10:00 a.m. Deputy Chief R. H. Lunday and



Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor met Mr. Lawson and Mr. Sorrells of the Secret Service at Love Field. Starting at the aircraft apron where the presidential planes were to park they looked over the surroundings and expected route which the convoy was to follow out of Love Field (See Exhibit No. 3). It was decided that the point at which the airport roadway

intersects Cedar Springs immediately north of the Ramada Inn was to be the beginning point at which Lunday would be responsible for the assignment of men on the parade route.

Deputy Chief Lunday drove the police car occupied by Assistant Chief Batchelor, and Secret Service Agents Sorrells and Lawson along the parade route. As Lawson suggested the speeds and timed the route, Assistant Chief Batchelor wrote down the number of men to be assigned at each intersection. Mr. Lawson suggested that additional manpower be assigned at each point where the motorcade would slow for a turn. His experience had been that unusually large crowds would be at these locations.



The large crowds which were to greet President Kennedy in Dallas demanded thorough security planning.

Mr. Lawson advised that we should have men on each railroad and traffic overpass near the motorcade. Officers were to be instructed not to let anyone stand over the immediate path of the presidential party. Agent Winston Lawson and Batchelor listed every intersection where there was a signal light, every railroad overpass and every traffic overpass on the route. These were carefully processed and from two to four men were assigned to each of these points.

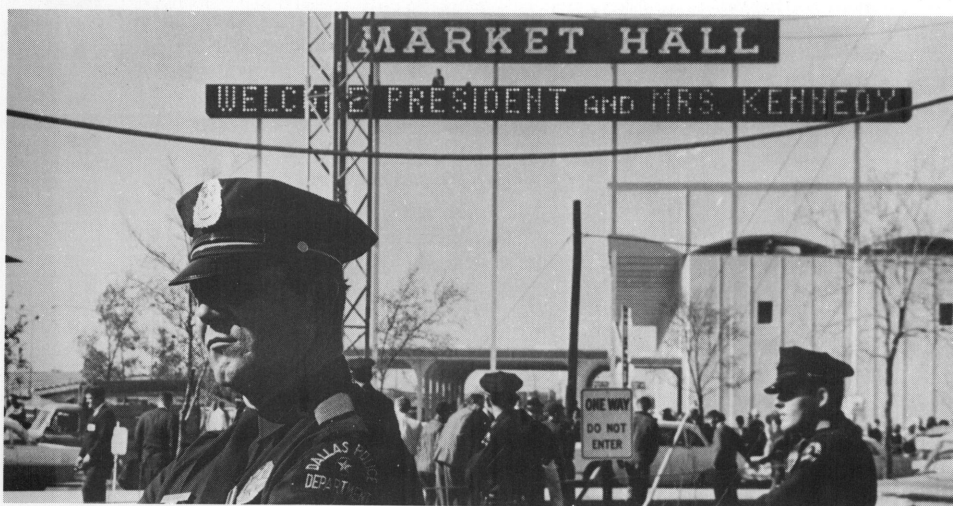
The security planning for the motorcade was most detailed in those areas where the motorcade would be at a relatively slow speed and exposed to the most people. At the end of the downtown parade route the motorcade was to turn from Main to Houston. Crowds at that point

were expected to be relatively light, and they were. At the turn from Houston to Elm the parade was considered to be over. At this point the motorcade was to pick up speed and enter the freeway at the triple underpass. The Texas School Book Depository was at the very end of the actual parade route.

The total running time of the motorcade route was thirty-eight minutes. In open areas a speed of thirty mph was planned. In areas where large crowds were expected the speed was to be ten mph. That Monday afternoon Deputy Chief Lumpkin and I discussed the motorcade and decided to position a pilot car to lead the motorcade by about one quarter of a mile to watch for accidents, fires, or any trouble that would cause the motorcade to change its route.

On Tuesday (November 19, 1963) final security arrangements were planned for the Trade Mart Facility where the presidential luncheon was planned. I had placed Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson in charge of the Trade Mart security. Mr. Lawson and the other Secret Service representatives laid out a comprehensive plan for the security of the presidential party at the luncheon.

The luncheon site was an especially large headache for security officers. The Trade Mart which had been chosen for the luncheon was in an excellent location on a major freeway. Once the parade through downtown Dallas was over it could be reached directly by freeway in just a few minutes. But at this point the security problems would really begin. The Trade Mart was a part of a very large five building complex known as the Dallas Market Center. At the visual center of the market complex is the mammoth Trade Mart. The four story mart is designed around a Grand Courtyard with a pool and fountain surrounded by trees. Escalators offer rapid movement from floor to floor where 2180 lines of home furnishings, gifts, jewelry, and housewares were on display to commercial buyers.



The sign at Dallas Market Hall was to welcome the Kennedy's to a luncheon at the Trade Mart.

In the huge 968,000 square foot Trade Mart Building John F. Kennedy would have had his greatest exposure to the public for the longest period of time. Within the modern complex of showrooms and corridors an assassin could easily conceal himself. The Secret Service were much more concerned about the security problems of the Trade Mart than any other single element of the President's stay in Dallas

Secret Service Checks in Vain

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

Despite the extensive and painstaking steps taken by the vaunted Secret Service, tragedy struck in downtown Dallas.

The President's protectors had checked minutely over seemingly everything — the food the Kennedys were to eat, the flowers they would sniff and admire, the friends who would cheer, the opponents who would jeer, the roads they would travel and the newsmen who would report the story.

TRAGICALLY, ONE link was missing.

The quiet-spoken, raincoat wearing men of the Secret Service had been the marvel this week of local law enforcement officers and other observers for their thoroughness.

First, there were several sites proposed initially for Friday's luncheon. Secret Service men checked them all.

THE BALCONIES at the Trade Mart, the favorite of the local sponsors, made the security experts reluctant. But they studied and investigated some more and finally approved the Trade Mart site.

A list — by name — of known agitators in Dallas who might possibly be inclined to stir up trouble was obtained. Agents became familiar with them, their patterns.

A motorcade route was checked out next. Trouble spots were spotted both in traffic and possible crowd situations.

The decision on the Love Field arrangement was made. Agents gave the airport one of its most thorough checks, including what balconies, windows and vantage points were to look down on the President.

DETAILED SECURITY measures at the Trade Mart with its 14 different entrances to the main courtyard were set up. Uniformed guards with prohibitive ropes were arranged for each of the passageways and the entrances to the balconies.

A guest list was acquired. Secret Service agents planned to check the tickets of everyone who entered the Trade Mart.

Thursday morning agents probed through 5,000 yellow roses as they were being installed at the Trade Mart to ensure that no bombs or other damaging weapons were included with the fragrant odor.

THE ORDER was issued on the food. The President and his party would receive the same kind of steak as everyone else at the luncheon, his steak selected at random from all the others. The whole crowd would have to be poisoned that way to ensure the death of the President.

Employees of the Trade Mart and other personnel who were to be on hand in a working capacity on Friday were given the once-over as were those in the official greeting party at Love Field.

PRESS PASSES were issued Thursday according to ~~name~~ lists provided by news media executives. The passes are numbered. The Secret Service had a list of every newsman and his pass number.

The planning, the checking was all done long before time for the President's plane to set down on the runway at Dallas Love Field. The mechanics of outwardly securing the presidential party would be done by 350 uniformed officers of the Dallas Police Department, the sheriff's office and the Department of Public Safety.

IT WOULD BE these officers' presence that the public would be aware of Friday. But the Secret Service men would be there, too, of course — standing near the President, riding with him and behind him and in front of him, ready for any and every eventuality.

The Secret Service men were easy to identify, too. They were the guys who always looked at the crowd while the crowd looked at the President.

Exhibit No. 4

The Dallas Times Herald report on the security planning at the Trade Mart, Friday, November 22, 1963

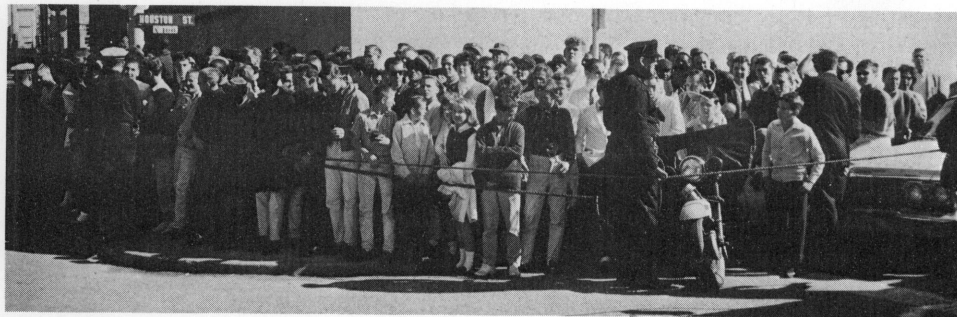
While Trade Mart security was being finalized other precautions were also taken. A representative from RCA Radio Repair Department inspected the police radio equipment and made final adjustments. A radio technician was to be on stand-by duty Thursday and Friday (November 21-22, 1963) to make any necessary repairs to Police radio equipment if it were needed. The departments' walkie-talkie radios were tested and new batteries installed.

On Thursday (November 21, 1963) final arrangements were underway. Assistant Chief Batchelor, Deputy Chief Fisher and I met with Mr. Lawson, Mr. Sorrells, and Mr. Grant of the Secret Service to review finalized plans for the security of Love Field. Mr. Lawson again directed the security arrangements in every detail. He pointed out the places where the roadway was to be barricaded, and portions of the fence that would have to be removed. The presidential party would leave Love Field on a roadway normally blocked by a fence. This would allow easy access to Cedar Springs and avoid bringing the presidential party down a roadway used by the public (See map in Exhibit No.3). Special telephones were arranged for the presidential party and a separate area was planned for the press.

While we were finalizing security planning at the airport Deputy Chief Stevenson was carrying out the detailed security preparations at the Trade Mart which Mr. Lawson had spelled out earlier. I called a meeting for that afternoon at 3:00 p.m. in the Police Conference Room. Along with the Secret Service representatives we were to discuss the coordination of the entire operational plan concerning the President's visit to Dallas.

The meeting was called to order at 3:00 p.m. Thursday (November 21, 1963). All police officers in charge of various phases of the security operation were present along with Secret Service representatives Sorrells and Lawson. At this time I announced that Assistant Chief Batchelor would coordinate the security operation between various elements and agencies. I charged Deputy Chief Stevenson with the responsibility of the security within the Trade Mart proper, including guards on exterior doors. Deputy Chief Fisher was charged with security and crowd control at the Love Field Air Terminal. Traffic control along the motorcade route was to be handled by Deputy Chief Ray Lunday. These veteran officers represented a total of almost one hundred and thirty-five years of experience in police leadership.

At that time I carefully reviewed the route that the presidential party would take to the Trade Mart from the American Air Lines Freight Building near Gate 28. The motorcade was to proceed off the field, out the service road to Cedar Springs, Cedar Springs to Mockingbird Lane, Mockingbird Lane to Turtle Creek, Turtle Creek to Cedar Springs, Cedar Springs to Harwood, Harwood to Main, Main to Houston, Houston to



A crowd at Houston and Elm Streets waits to catch a glimpse of President Kennedy near the end of the downtown parade route.

Elm, Elm to Stemmons Expressway (where the assassination occurred), Stemmons Expressway to the service road at Industrial, from there to Industrial entering the Industrial Boulevard side of the Trade Mart parking area. I further explained that Deputy Chief Lumpkin would precede the motorcade by several minutes in the pilot car.

Mr. Lawson then took over the direction of the meeting and gave the order of the vehicles in the President's motorcade. Assistant Chief Batchelor wrote them on the black board so that the entire group could see them. This was as follows:

- A Pilot Car
- A Motorcade Lead Car
- The President's Car
- A Secret Service Car
- The Vice-President's Car
- Car No. 1--with Mayor and Mrs. Cabell
- A Telephone Company Car
- Three Chevrolet convertibles--with photographers, camera men, and press representatives
- Car No. 2--with Congressmen
- Car No. 3--with Congressmen
- Car No. 4--with Congressmen
- A Bus--with the official party
- Two Buses--with White House press representatives
- A Pontiac--assigned to the Signal Corps
- A Western Union Car
- Two Extra Cars--to be used in case of a breakdown
- A Rear Police Vehicle

Captain P. W. Lawrence then was asked to outline the arrangement of the motorcycles for the motorcade. Lawrence stated that there would be a motorcycle sergeant and two motorcycle officers between the motorcade and the pilot car. These three motorcycle officers would alert other officers on the route to the advance of the motorcade and assist in any traffic control or security measures that might be present. A motorcycle sergeant and four motorcycle officers would immediately precede the lead car. In addition to the five motorcycles in the front of the lead car Lawrence then said there would be four motorcycles on either side of the motorcade immediately to the rear of the President's vehicle.

Mr. Lawson felt that eight motorcycles around the President's vehicle were too many. Instead he stated that he thought two motorcycles on either side would be sufficient, and that they should be about even with the rear fender of the President's car. Captain Lawrence was instructed to disperse the other two motorcycles along each side of the motorcade to the rear. Lawrence detailed the procedure for entering and controlling the traffic on Stemmons Expressway while the motorcade proceeded to the Trade Mart.

Discussion then shifted to the security arrangements at the Trade Mart. Mr. Lawson explained the procedure for the identification of guests and officers at the luncheon. Security arrangements at the Trade Mart required seventy plainclothes officers. I had earlier arranged to have approximately fifty men assigned from the Department of Public Safety and fifteen men from the Sheriff's office. At the time of the assassination a large number of officers were at the Trade Mart unable to assist in the immediate apprehension of the suspected assassin.

The conference was adjourned after all the details of each step of Security were discussed. In retrospect the physical security arrangements provided by the Dallas Police Force for the Secret Service were carried out exactly as they requested. In my opinion all police officers involved gave their complete and whole-hearted co-operation. Yet the Dallas Police Department was never given any information or asked to co-operate with the F.B.I. or Secret Service in any attempt to locate possible conspirators. The Dallas Police Department was never informed of the presence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, of his connections with the Communist Party, or the fact that he *"was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy."* The enclosed sworn statement of Jack Revill, Lieutenant of the Criminal Intelligence Section revealed later that F.B.I. Agents were aware of Oswald and his movements but made no attempt to communicate this to the Dallas Police Department (See Exhibit No. 5).

Along with the physical security arrangements requested by the Secret Service for the airport, motorcade, and Trade Mart luncheon the Dallas Police were attempting to keep known members of certain groups under surveillance. Some of the more active groups in Dallas at the time were:

The Klu Klux Klan
Indignant White Citizens Council
National States Rights Party
John Birch Society
Dallas White Citizen's Council
Oak Cliff White Citizen's Council
The General Edwin A. Walker Group
American Opinion Forum
Dallas Committee for Full Citizenship
Young Peoples Socialist League
Dallas Civil Liberties Union
Texas White Citizens Council
Black Muslims

Previous to the President's visit it was determined that only two of these organizations were planning demonstrations during the President's visit to Dallas. The General Edwin A. Walker Group intended to picket the parade route and the Trade Mart. The Indignant White Citizen's Council were preparing some signs and placards which were to be used to picket the Trade Mart during the President's speaking engagement there. The activities of

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

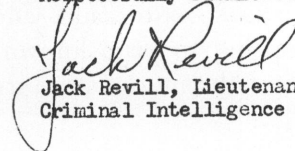
At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

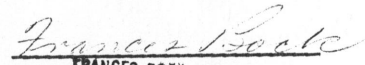
The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,


Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.


FRANCES BOCK

Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

Exhibit No. 5

The sworn statement of Lieutenant Jack Revill indicating that the F.B.I. knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas.

individuals involved in these groups were under surveillance by my Department even before the President's arrival was definite. Just prior to the President's visit some members of the **Young Republicans Club** met with General Walker to discuss their plans. The individuals at the meeting were identified and photographed. At the last minute the **General Edwin A. Walker Group** did not appear to picket the President. Prior to the president's arrival General Walker left Dallas enroute to another state for a speaking engagement.

Other individuals were planning disturbances of which I and the Department were not aware. Someone had decided to run a full page black border ad of an inflammatory nature in the *Dallas Morning News*.

WELCOME MR. KENNEDY TO DALLAS...

- ... A CITY so disgraced by a recent Liberal smear attempt that its citizens have just elected two more Conservative Americans to public office.
- ... A CITY that is an economic "boom town," not because of Federal handouts, but through conservative economic and business practices.
- ... A CITY that will continue to grow and prosper despite efforts by you and your administration to penalize it for its non-conformity to "New Frontierism."
- ... A CITY that rejected your philosophy and policies in 1960 and will do so again in 1964—even more emphatically than before.

MR. KENNEDY, despite contentions on the part of your administration, the State Department, the Mayor of Dallas, the Dallas City Council, and members of your party, we free-thinking and America-thinking citizens of Dallas still have, through a Constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you, and to criticize you.

In asserting this constitutional right, we wish to ask you publicly the following questions—indeed, questions of paramount importance and interest to all free peoples everywhere—which we trust you will answer . . . in public, without sophistry. These questions are:

WHY is Latin America turning either anti-American or Communistic, or both, despite increased U. S. foreign aid, State Department policy, and your own Ivy-Tower pronouncements?

WHY do you say we have built a "wall of freedom" around Cuba when there is no freedom in Cuba today? Because of your policy, thousands of Cubans have been imprisoned, are starving and being persecuted—with thousands already murdered and thousands more awaiting execution and, in addition, the entire population of almost 7,000,000 Cubans are living in slavery.

WHY have you approved the sale of wheat and corn to our enemies when you know the Communist soldiers "travel on their stomachs" just as ours do? Communist soldiers are daily wounding and/or killing American soldiers in South Viet Nam.

WHY did you host, salute and entertain Tito — Moscow's Trojan Horse — just a short time after our sworn enemy, Khrushchev, embraced the Yugoslav dictator as a great hero and leader of Communism?

WHY have you urged greater aid, comfort, recognition, and understanding for Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and other Communist countries, while turning your back on the pleas of Hungarian, East German, Cuban and other anti-Communist freedom fighters?

WHY did Cambodia kick the U.S. out of its country after we poured nearly 400 Million Dollars of aid into its ultra-leftist government?

WHY has Gus Hall, head of the U.S. Communist Party praised almost every one of your policies and announced that the party will endorse and support your re-election in 1964?

WHY have you banned the showing at U.S. military bases of the film "Operation Abolition"—the movie by the House Committee on Un-American Activities exposing Communism in America?

WHY have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on Communists, fellow-travelers, and ultra-leftists in America, while permitting him to persecute loyal Americans who criticize you, your administration, and your leadership?

WHY are you in favor of the U.S. continuing to give economic aid to Argentina, in spite of that fact that Argentina has just seized almost 400 Million Dollars of American private property?

WHY has the Foreign Policy of the United States degenerated to the point that the C.I.A. is arranging coups and having staunch Anti-Communist Allies of the U.S. bloodily exterminated.

WHY have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine in favor of the "Spirit of Moscow"?

MR. KENNEDY, as citizens of these United States of America, we DEMAND answers to these questions, and we want them NOW.

THE AMERICAN FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

"An unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth"

BERNARD WEISSMAN,
Chairman

P.O. Box 1792 — Dallas 21, Texas

(Political advertisement paid for by Bernard Weissman)

Exhibit No. 6

The black border ad which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on Friday morning, November 22, 1963.



WANTED FOR TREASON

THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):

He is turning the sovereignty of the U. S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.

He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).

2. He has been **WRONG** on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations, Berlin wall, Missile removal, Cuba, Wheat deals, Test Ban Treaty, etc.)

3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.
4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.
5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.
6. He has consistently appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings. Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.
7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marriage and divorce).

Exhibit No. 7

One of the handbills distributed by agitators along the parade route which was left lying in the street.

Agitators were preparing handbills for distribution along the parade route in order to create disturbances (see Exhibit No. 7). They were obviously going to make the most of John F. Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

By Thursday evening the presidential cars arrived at Love Field, and I had them placed under police guard. If they had arrived earlier, they would have been kept under guard in the basement of City Hall. Instead, a guard was sent to Love Field and kept on the cars continually until taken over by the Secret Service Agents. Also that evening, Deputy Chief Lumpkin rode the entire presidential route, checking radio communications on Channel II. Reception was good. All security seemed in order as planned.

After many years, as I look back on the security planning for the President's arrival, certain things stand out in my thinking. The F.B.I. had complete files on many possible conspirators in the Dallas Area. F.B.I. agent Jim Hosty was actually investigating Oswald at that very time. Had F.B.I. files been available to us, the individuals involved, such as Oswald, would have been placed under surveillance. How Oswald remained entirely unnoticed by law enforcement agencies during his planning for the assassination is still a matter of controversy.

The Dallas Police Department carefully carried out the security plans which were laid out by Mr. Lawson, the Secret Service representative from Washington, D.C. The security at the airport, and along the motorcade route to the downtown area was extremely thorough. The security for the Trade Mart was massive. The preparations for security during the downtown parade route were as complete as possible along Main and the buildings overlooking the parade. Security was comparatively light along the short stretch of Elm Street where the President was shot. In the midst of comprehensive security it seems a freak of history that this short stretch of Elm Street would be the assassination site, and that the Texas Book Depository Building was virtually ignored in the security plans for the motorcade.



The Texas School Book Depository Building at the Elm Street assassination site.

Chapter III

THE FATAL MOTORCADE

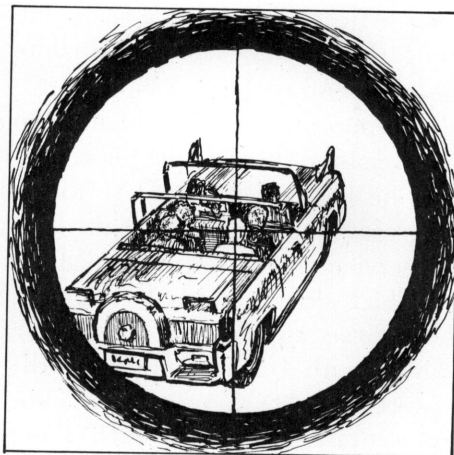
WHAT HAPPENED?

Friday did not seem like much of a day for a parade. The sky was heavily overcast and drizzling rain. If the early morning weather had continued the parade plans would have been altered. But about 9:30 a.m. the clouds broke, the sky cleared, and the weather for the rest of the day was clear and bright.

The security operation at the Trade Mart began at 7:00 a.m. on Friday (November 22, 1963). Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson began to execute the plans laid out by Mr. Lawson of the Secret Service. In order to understand the massiveness of the security at the Trade Mart one need only review the number of officers as they reported for assignment.

At 7:00 a.m. Deputy Chief Stevenson began the operation with one lieutenant, three sergeants, seventeen men from the Patrol Division, one three-wheeled motorcycle sergeant and five three-wheeled motorcycle officers from the Traffic Division. At 9:00 a.m. four police captains, four sergeants, two motorcycle officers, and twenty-nine additional men reported to the Trade Mart. At 9:30 a.m. four supervisors and fifty patrolmen from the Dallas Police Department reported to Stevenson at the Trade Mart. At 9:35 a.m. fifty-six detectives and five supervisory officers reported for duty. At 9:45 a.m. eleven patrolmen, one captain, and one sergeant reported for assignment from the Dallas Sheriff's Office. Almost 200 officers were involved in the security arrangements in and around the Trade Mart, where the President never arrived.

Personnel assigned to the parade reported at 9:30 a.m. in the Assembly Room at Police Headquarters. Deputy Chief R. H. Lunday was in command of this phase of the operation. The detail was one hundred sixty-eight men composed of one hundred nine Dallas Police supervisors and patrolmen, fifteen detectives, eighteen motorcycle officers for the presidential escort and twenty-six Dallas Police Reservists. Additionally, at



7:00 a.m., a motorcycle sergeant and four motorcycle officers had reported for the purpose of placing "No Parking" signs at necessary areas along the route. All signalized intersections, railroad overpasses and traffic overpasses had men assigned according to plan.

The assignments for mid-block security involved twenty-six reservists, five patrolmen and fifteen detectives. Thirty-eight officers, among which were three-wheeled motorcycle officers and officers having cars, were to cover the parade route from Mockingbird Lane and Cedar Springs to downtown and then report to the Trade Mart immediately after the motorcade had passed. This was for the purpose of containing what was expected to be large crowds of people along the bank of Stemmons Freeway Service Road and Industrial Boulevard at the luncheon site. These same officers had third assignments after the luncheon at the Trade Mart along Harry Hines and Mockingbird Lane which was the return route from the luncheon to Love Field.

At approximately 9:30 a.m. Deputy Chief G. L. Lumpkin rechecked the motorcade route in the pilot car and proceeded to Love Field. By the time he had arrived at Love Field a crowd of several thousand people had congregated behind the chain link fence separating the field proper from the service entrances. A special area had been roped off for the press, and they had already started to arrive. Secret Service Agents were in charge of the proceedings at the airport, and Mr. Lawson was in command. I was waiting with Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker to drive the lead car in the motorcade. At that time Mr. Forrest Sorrells, the Dallas Secret Service representative, and Mr. Jack Putervaugh, a member of the White House Staff, were watching as the Vice-President's plane made its approach. Mr. Lawson introduced Jack Putervaugh to Deputy Chief Lumpkin and requested that he ride in the pilot car along with Detectives Turner and Senkel and Army Lt. Colonel George Whitmeyer.



President and Mrs. Kennedy arrive at Dallas Love Field Airport.

Airforce One, the President's plane, touched ground at 11:37 a.m. and everything was in order. Armed policemen stood guard on every rooftop of the airport's eastern concourse. The crowd was extremely excited, but it was a warm friendly enthusiasm. Small American flags were waving and a cheer came up from the audience as Jacqueline Kennedy stepped out of Air Force One. The President followed the First Lady down the steps toward the welcoming committee. After passing through the reception President Kennedy left the motorcade for a moment. He and Jacqueline walked up to the fence to greet the crowd and shake hands. The Secret Service was quite uneasy during this prolonged exposure to the wildly cheering crowd. In a few minutes they were nudged back to the limousine and the motorcade was ready to roll.



President Kennedy plunges into the welcoming crowd.



Vice President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson join the Presidential Motorcade.

While the President's plane was taxied into position at Gate 28 I instructed Lumpkin to get the pilot car into position. He drove to the airport exit to await my word that the presidential party was ready to move out. The men in the pilot car were then to travel approximately one quarter mile ahead of the motorcade. They were instructed to be alert for motor vehicle accidents, fires, or other possible obstructions along the route. Reports were also to be made to me of any disturbances or trouble in the crowd that could be detrimental to the main party. They were also to observe buildings and other points as security measures to find anything that in their opinion might cause the motorcade to be stopped or placed in danger. I had immediate contact with the pilot car on Channel II of the police radio.



Jacqueline Kennedy jokes with the President and the Connallys as the motorcade prepares to leave.

I began to move the motorcade out at about fifteen mph, and I radioed ahead to inform the pilot car. In the lead car with me were Secret Service Agents Sorrells and Lawson, and Sheriff Bill Decker. The police radio was jumping with calls which reflected the progress of the motorcade. As I drove I kept in touch with other units. The following radio transcription is an interesting way to trace the progress of the motorcade (As Chief of Police my designation was number one).

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

11:50 AM	1-5	Moving out very slow.
	5-1	Lot of traffic up there around Mockingbird, might send a motorcycle get them over to one side.
	1	Escort motor send two men to Mockingbird and Cedar Springs to help clear traffic.
	5-1	About what's the location now?
	1-5	Just made the turn out of the field on to Cedar Springs traveling 15mph at this time.
	531-15-2	Are you reading all right?
	15-2-531	No.
	531-15-2	Leaving the field on Cedar Springs at 15mph.

	5-1	Might need a motor at Manor Way and Lemmon. Quite a few people on Lemmon on both sides of the street, curb, and median strip.
	5-1	Location now
	1-5	Airdrome and Mockingbird
	531-9	Airdrome and Mockingbird traveling 15mph.
12:00	1-531	Approaching Inwood Rd. on Lemmon Avenue traveling about 12 to 15mph.
	531-15-2	Given information on location.
12:01PM	15-2-531	Three request information if ambulances are standing by.
	531-15-2	601 is standing by at Love Field, as soon as he completes that assignment, he is going to your location, also a transfer ambulance will be at that location.
	1	To motorcycles leading, drop back closer, hold up to be about fifty feet ahead of us, about fifty feet ahead of us. OK, go ahead.
	531-15-2	601 is enroute to your location.
	5-1	Location
	1-5	Approaching Cotton Belt underpass near Loma Alta.
12:05PM	531-15-2	Given location Cotton Belt and Loma Alta.
	1	Escort three or four miles faster. Pull those cars off the street. Cut traffic at Oak Lawn.
	5-1	Pretty good crowd of people on Turtle Creek, down to two lanes of traffic.
	1-5	10-4 Got a good motorcycle escort, get the traffic off of it.



President Kennedy strikes a familiar pose as large crowds greeted him along Turtle Creek Boulevard.

531-1
1-531
531-15-2
1

1-531

Are you nearing Oak Lawn?
We are a block away at Knight Street.
Lemmon nearing Oak Lawn.
Escort drop down cut traffic at Turtle
Creek.
Crossing Oak Lawn.



Motorcade spectators cheer the President amid confetti.

531-1	10-4
15-2-531	Advise three the ambulances have arrived and are standing by.
12:11PM 1-531	Turning on Turtle Creek from Lemmon 12mph
5-190	Location
190-5	Just crossing Cedar Springs.
531-1	Location
1-531	MKT underpass at Turtle Creek.
12:14PM 15-2-531	10-4
1	Escort three or four miles per hour faster. Lets try it. Station Break
12:15PM	
531-9	On Cedar Springs off Turtle Creek.
1-531	Cedar Springs and Fairmount
12:16PM 139-531	For information, cars are lined on both sides of Stemmons on the shoulders from Commerce to Oak Lawn.
5-1	A good pedestrian crowd Ross and Harwood
2-1	Everything in good shape out here at Market Hall. Traffic moving well, not any

crowd on the side of the street, good crowd along the edges of the barricades.
 531-1 Given information about Stemmons.
 1-531 Now at Harwood and McKinney.
 5-1 Advise keep crowd over about Harwood to Ross, they are getting out in the street here.
 1-5 We've got them.
 12:20PM Ross and Harwood.
 5-1 Crowd on Main Street in real good shape. Got them all back on the curb.
 1-5 Good shape, about to cross Live Oak.
 12:22PM 1 Escort drop back, go real slow speed. Now approaching Main.



The President waves and Jacqueline smiles as the motorcade makes the turn into Main Street.

531-15-2 You reading?
 15-2-531 10-4
 1 Hold up escort. OK, move along.
 1-531 Check to see if we've got everything in top check with the rear car.
 531-1 Who is in the rear car?
 158-531 Advise everything is OK.
 1-531 Where is 158?
 158 Just crossing Ervay Street.
 531-1 Location now.
 1-531 Field
 12:26PM 1-531 Crossing Lamar Street now
 531-1 Is there a pretty good crowd there?
 1-531 Big crowd, yes.
 12:28PM 5-531 Notify Captain Souter the location of the convoy now.
 531-15-2 On Main probably just past Lamar.
 1-531 Just crossing Market Street.

As I turned the lead car right from the Main Street parade route onto Houston Street I was thinking how impressed I was with the size of the crowds along Main Street. The crowd was well under control and the security along the route had been excellent. The weather was perfect. The people of Dallas had turned out in overwhelming numbers and had given the President a vibrant and warm welcome.

For a brief moment I almost started to relax. I made the left turn (west) and proceeded at a speed of approximately eight to ten mph toward the triple underpass. I did see a few unauthorized people on the overpass and wondered how they had gotten up there. About half-way between Houston and the triple underpass I heard a sharp crack. Someone in the car said, *"Is that a firecracker?"* Two other sharp reports came almost directly after the first. All of the reports were fired fairly close together, but perhaps there was a longer pause between the first and second reports than between the second and the third.

The President's car was only about 100 feet behind our car at that moment. I glanced into my rear view mirror and could see the commotion in the President's car. Everyone was confused.

President John F. Kennedy had been shot and the motorcycle officers on each side of the rear of the Presidential car knew that he was hurt and hurt badly. No one knew any more forcefully than motorcycle Officer Bobby Hargis. He had been following close, just behind the left rear fender of the limousine. A red sheet of blood and brain tissue exploded backward from Kennedy's head into the face of Officer Hargis. The trajectory must have appeared to Hargis to have come from just ahead and to the right of the motorcade. He parked his motorcycle and started running in that direction.

Someone in the Presidential car said, *"Let's get out of here."* A solo motorcycle officer pulled up behind my car and I asked, *"What has happened in the Presidential car--has someone been hit?"* He answered, "Yes," and I told him to head for Parkland Hospital which is the nearest hospital from that location. I immediately went on the air as the motorcycles formed an escort for our vehicles which were rapidly gaining speed. The radio transcript was as follows:

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

12:30PM

1

Go to the hospital, officers, Parkland Hospital, have them stand by. Get men on top of the under pass, see what happened up there, go up to the over pass. Have Parkland stand by.

1

I'm sure it's going to take some time to get your men in there. Put everyone of of my men there.

531-1 Repeat One. I didn't quite understand all of it.

1-531 Notify station five to move all men available out of my department back into the railroad yards and try to determine what happened and hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators can get in there.

531-1 10-4

12:31PM 531-1 Any information whatsoever

1-531 It looks like the President has been hit, have Parkland stand by.



The Presidential car rushes at high speed toward the hospital moments after the President was shot.

531-1 Parkland has been notified.

12:35PM 4-531 We have K-9 units in that vicinity, don't we?

1 Straight to Parkland.

5-1 What disposition do you want me to make with these men I have with me.

1-5 Just go on to Parkland Hospital with me.

1 Get out of the way, something about trucks, hold everything. Get on the way (Record not too clear)

531-15-2 There is a motorcycle officer on
Stemmons with his mike stuck open on
channel one, could you send somebody
up there and tell him to shut it off.
12:45PM 190-531 You want me to still hold traffic
on Stemmons until we find out
something?
1 Keep everything out of the Emergency
Entrance.

The radio warning had no effect. We proceeded to the hospital down a major freeway and arrived so quickly that no one there had any idea what was happening. No hospital attendants were at the emergency entrance. I knew we had to get a doctor there and fast. Mrs. Kennedy was bowed over the President covering most of his head. The back seat was a gory sight--blood was everywhere. Approximately six minutes had passed since the shooting. Even amid the confusion the Chief Executive looked dead. Visible respiration was gone; his eyes were dilated and fixed.

Attendants came on the run. The loudspeaker was booming out "Dr. Tom Shires, STAT." Shires was the hospital's chief resident in surgery. Normally a surgeon like Dr. Shires would not have been called for a STAT (emergency) call. We needed one of the best doctor's available. Although Dr. Shires was not in the hospital other doctors immediately realized from the call that this was no ordinary emergency. Dr. Malcomb Perry dropped his lunch and called from the hospital cafeteria to find that the President was being admitted.

The Secret Servicemen seemed concerned only about the President. Governor John Connally was bleeding profusely. His wife Nellie looked on bravely as the attendants were trying to lift the Governor onto a stretcher. He had been on the small seat just in front of Kennedy and had to be moved out before the President could be reached. The transfer was easier than expected. The Governor was still conscious, able to brace himself and help the attendants.

As the Governor was being placed on the first stretcher Agent Clint Hill was trying to speak to Mrs. Kennedy. She sat immobilized, unable to move. She just sat there holding the President's head in her lap--somehow hoping to heal it, like a little girl holds a doll. Then slowly she began to bend over the President as if to shield him from the agents and attendants. Little sounds like restrained whimpers were her only reaction at first.

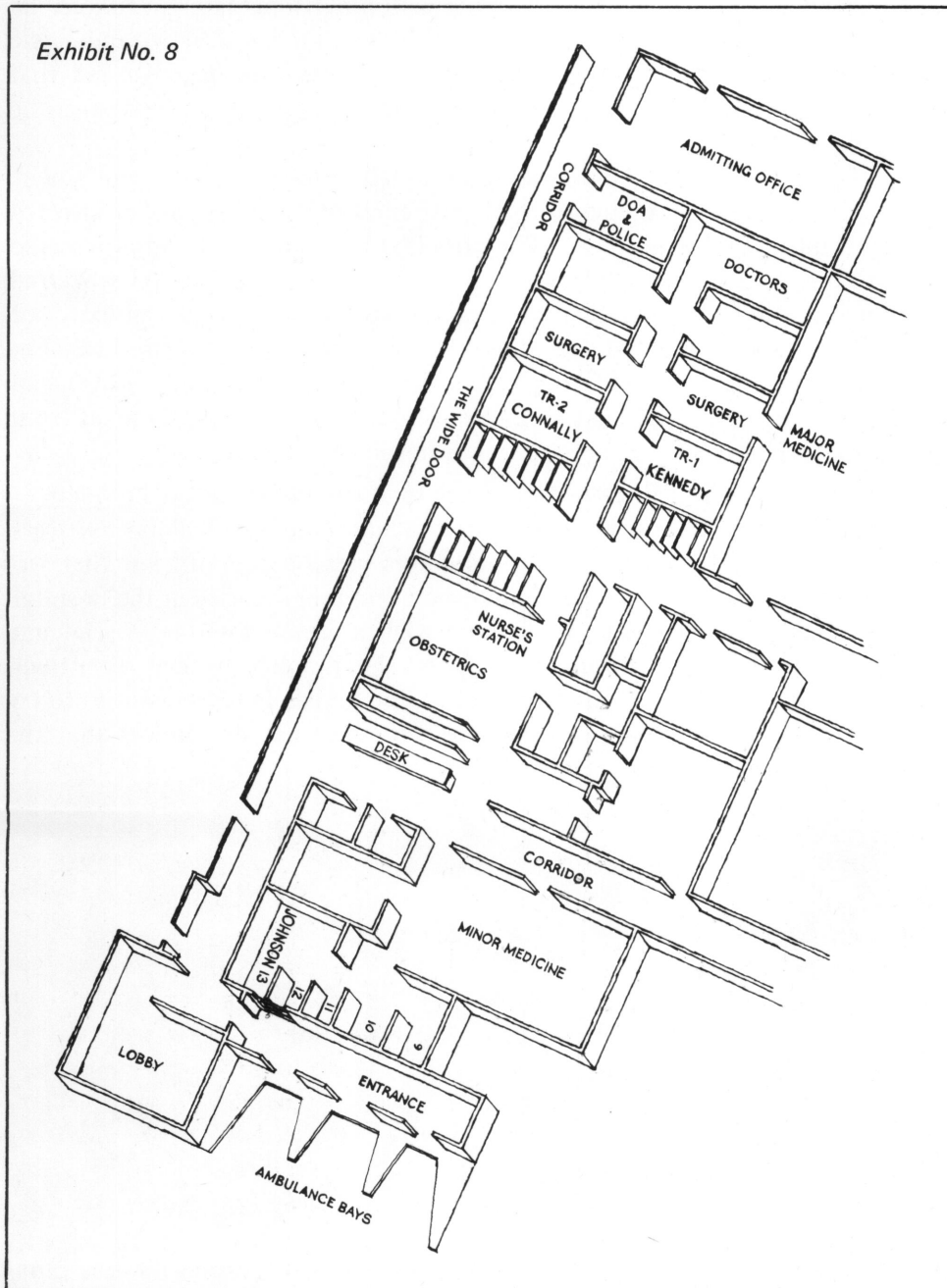
Agent Hill finally convinced her to let go of the President. Apparently she didn't want anyone to see that the back of the President's head was partially blown off. He gave her his coat which she used to carefully wrap the President's head and neck as five or six Secret Service Men lifted him toward the stretcher. His body was limp like a dead man's; they struggled to get him on the stretcher.

Governor Connally was being wheeled toward Trauma Room No. 2 with Mrs. Connally quietly watching every movement with anxious

concern. He was groaning but remained in complete control of the situation.

Hospital attendants, Mrs. Kennedy, and Secret Service Agents formed a human knot around the President's stretcher as it was hustled down the long hospital corridor. They turned right, then left directly in front of the door of the emergency room known as Trauma Room No. 1 (See hospital drawing Exhibit No.8). Only as they reached the actual emergency room would Mrs. Kennedy let go of the President.

Exhibit No. 8



Floor plan of Parkland Hospital near the emergency entrance.

The hospital was beginning to reflect the stunned confusion that had begun to grip all of us. Dr. Perry came into the emergency room as other staff doctors were trying to place an endotracheal tube down the President's throat to restore breathing. As Dr. Perry took charge he sized up the situation. A small neat wound was in the throat. The back of the head was massively damaged and blood from this wound covered the floor and the aluminum hospital cart.

Dr. Perry examined the throat wound and assessed it as the entrance wound. He was no amateur at assessing wounds. By his later testimony he stated he had previously treated from 150 to 200 gunshot wounds. The doctor's were so absorbed by treatment of the massive head wound that his other wound (lower neck or upper back) was never noticed since he was lying on his back.

Dr. Perry immediately obliterated the small hole in the President's neck in order to start a tracheotomy. This enabled a tube to be inserted directly into the windpipe. The tracheotomy incision later created controversy in the interpretation of the Kennedy autopsy. The Warren commission tried desperately to indicate that this wound was an exit, not an entrance wound. But at the time Dr. Perry insisted that the President was shot from the front-entering at the throat and exiting out the back of the head. Immediate speculation began about shots coming from in front of the motorcade from the grassy knoll or the triple underpass.

The doctors continued the futile effort to revive the stricken President of the United States. Meanwhile reporters, Parkland employees, Police Officers, Secret Service Agents and curious onlookers created a confusion that was unbelievable. I was trying to maintain even minimum security at the hospital, but it seemed that everyone was insane with a stunned sense of grief and disbelief. Hospital staff began to prepare the familiar paperwork rituals. Routine papers were filled out while other employees left their duties to try to see what was happening. Patients left their rooms on rumors that the



Police Chief Curry directs the transfer of clothes from the President's car to a Secret Service vehicle.

Exhibit No. 9

DALLAS TIMES
HERALD,
NOVEMBER 24, 1963.

2 of Killer's Bullets Found Their Mark

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy was shot twice yesterday by an assassin, White House sources said Saturday.

First reports said the President was killed by one bullet.

It was learned today that the information given the White House was that two bullets entered Kennedy's body.

Staff doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas said only that the sniper's bullet pierced the mid-section of the front part of his neck and emerged from the top of his skull.

The White House sources said they understood that one bullet hit Kennedy in the neck area. He bent forward, turned his head and was struck in the skull by the second bullet.

Dr. Malcolm Perry, one of the surgeons who was with the President in his last moments said Kennedy "was dead for all practical purposes when he arrived in the emergency room."

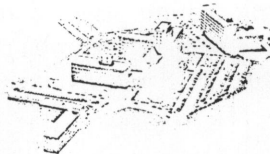
Perry said he worked on the President for about 20 minutes.

Then Perry said Dr. M. T. Jenkins who was working with him, turned and said "it's too late, Mac."

Perry said he was never able to detect a heart beat after the President arrived in the hospital. "It was obvious he never knew what hit him," Perry said.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL SCHOOL
DALLAS

M. T. JENKINS, M.D.
PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN
Department of Anesthesiology



Clinical Departments of Anesthesia
PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

November 22, 1963
1630

To: Mr. C. J. Price, Administrator
Parkland Memorial Hospital

From: M. T. Jenkins, M.D., Professor and Chairman
Department of Anesthesiology

Subject: Statement concerning resuscitative efforts for
President John F. Kennedy

Upon receiving a stat alarm that this distinguished patient was being brought to the emergency room at Parkland Memorial Hospital, I dispatched Doctors A. H. Giesecke and Jackie H. Hunt with an anesthesia machine and resuscitative equipment to the major surgical emergency room area, and I ran down the stairs. On my arrival in the emergency operating room at approximately 1230 I found that Doctors Carrico and/or Delaney had begun resuscitative efforts by introducing an orotracheal tube, connecting it for controlled ventilation to a Bennett intermittent positive pressure breathing apparatus. Doctors Charles Baxter, Malcolm Perry, and Robert McClelland arrived at the same time and began a tracheostomy and started the insertion of a right chest tube, since there was also obvious tracheal and chest damage. Doctors Paul Peters and Kemp Clark arrived simultaneously and immediately thereafter assisted respectively with the insertion of the right chest tube and with manual closed chest cardiac compression to assure circulation.

For better control of artificial ventilation, I exchanged the intermittent positive pressure breathing apparatus for an anesthesia machine and continued artificial ventilation. Doctors Gene Akin and A. H. Giesecke assisted with the respiratory problems incident to changing from the orotracheal tube to a tracheostomy tube, and Doctors Hunt and Giesecke connected a cardioscope to determine cardiac activity.

During the progress of these activities, the emergency room cart was elevated at the feet in order to provide a Trendelenburg position, a venous cutdown was performed on the right saphenous vein, and additional fluids were begun in a vein in the left forearm while blood was ordered from the blood bank. All of these activities were completed by approximately 1245, at which time external cardiac massage was still being carried out effectively by Doctor Clark as judged by a palpable peripheral pulse. Despite these measures there was no electrocardiographic evidence of cardiac activity.

These described resuscitative activities were indicated as of first importance, and after they were carried out attention was turned to all other evidences of injury. There was a great laceration on the right side of the head (temporal and occipital), causing a great defect in the skull plate so that there was herniation and laceration of great areas of the brain, even to the extent that the cerebellum had protruded from the wound. There were also fragmented sections of brain on the drapes of the emergency room cart. With the institution of adequate cardiac compression, there was a great flow of blood from the cranial cavity, indicating that there was much vascular damage as well as brain tissue damage.

It is my personal feeling that all methods of resuscitation were instituted expeditiously and efficiently. However, this cranial and intracranial damage was of such magnitude as to cause the irreversible damage. President Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1300.

Sincerely,

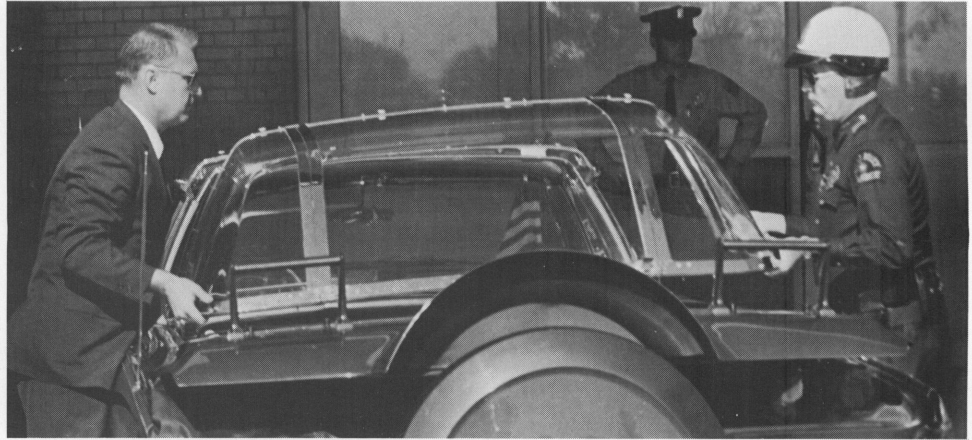
M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

/k

Exhibit No. 10

The formal report of Dr. M. T. Jenkins concerning the attempts to revive President Kennedy.

President was there. Secret Service Agents discussed among themselves who should take charge if the President was really dead. The crowd outside was growing by the thousands. People were crying, praying, and stumbling around glassy eyed.



At the hospital a Selective Service Agent and Dallas Police Officer place the top on the Presidential car to preserve any evidence that might still be in the car.

The lines of Secret Service authority were not clear now that the President was either dead or dying. Theoretically Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman was still in charge. He had ordered other agents to guard the hospital entrances as he entered the hospital with the President. Most of them had already been reassigned by Agent Emory Roberts who was primarily concerned with the safety of Vice-President Johnson. The Secret Service had no apparent plan of action or a flexible chain of command to deal with this type of situation. The Dallas Police Officers at the hospital were doing a creditable job of handling the almost overwhelming mass of people that was surging in and around the hospital. I was concerned primarily with hospital security, but I was also concerned with the safety of Vice-President Johnson. At the moment I had my hands full.



Police Chief Curry discusses security arrangements for the transfer of Vice-President Johnson with Inspector Putnam.

Police security at the hospital was adequate by about 1 p.m. Immediately after my arrival at the hospital I had sent Deputy Chief Lumpkin with some Homicide Detectives back to the Elm and Houston location of the assassination. At that time it was apparent from police radio reports that shots had been fired from the Texas School Book Depository, a seven-story building located on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets. I was confident that my senior officers would take charge of the situation at that location. A little later at the hospital, probably about 1:20 p.m., I was informed of the progress of the investigation and that Officer J. D. Tippit had been shot and killed. By that time the doctors had also reported that President John F. Kennedy was dead. A priest had already been escorted into Trauma Room No. 1 by police officers.

Secret Service Agents Rufus Youngblood and Emory Roberts were completely preoccupied with Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson. They were desperately trying to keep the Johnsons out of the confusion and safe from any further violence. At that moment they, like everyone else, were wondering if this might be a conspiracy that would also endanger the Vice-President. The agents had moved the Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson to booth No. 13 in the Minor Medicine Section. Unfortunately this was perilously close to the open ambulance entrance (See hospital drawing Exhibit No. 8). Agent Youngblood was especially anxious to get



Vice-President Johnson is hurried out of the hospital and into Police Chief Curry's squad car.

the Vice-President to leave for Love Field and get out of Dallas as soon as possible. Apparently the Vice-President was not sure precisely what would be the proper course of action. Agents Youngblood and Roberts laid the plan for his escape to the airport.

One of the Agents in their command asked me to have cars standing by to take the Vice-President to Love Field. I arranged for the exit, and Inspector H. J. Putnam and I waited in front of the hospital in unmarked cars. In a few minutes Lyndon Johnson and three congressmen got into my

car which was in the lead. Mrs. Johnson and some other staff members got into Inspector Putnam's car, and we headed for the airport by the most direct route. By the time we arrived the area where the presidential planes were parked was completely surrounded by police officers.



Mrs. John Connally, the Governor's wife, breaks into tears as she describes the events of the assassination to reporters at the hospital.

Upon arrival, Johnson and his party boarded Air Force One. I remained outside to direct security operations and await the remainder of the President's party. Sometime later, an ambulance and several other cars arrived. Mrs. Kennedy and others of the official party alighted from the vehicles. A casket was removed from the ambulance and placed on the plane.

At that time, I was not entirely aware of the consequences of this rapid seizure of John F. Kennedy's body. *The Saturday Evening Post* later

briefly summarized the events that transpired to bring the casket to the airport, and the unfortunate confusion that this created in later investigation.

"Jacqueline Kennedy, though visibly in shock, was nonetheless determined not to leave Dallas without her husband's body. Nor would President Johnson return to Washington without her. Consequently, in order to spare the widow the ordeal of several hours' delay, and to fulfill the new President's wish, presidential aides and Secret Service men literally seized the body from local officials at Parkland Hospital, who were demanding that an autopsy be performed in accordance with Texas law. If the law had been observed, there might have been no controversy, and the Bethesda doctors, the FBI and the Secret Service would have escaped the heavy responsibility they now bear. Sadly and ironically, the report of the autopsy performed on the murdered Oswald in Dallas is a model of clarity and precision alongside the sloppy, ambiguous and incomplete record of the autopsy President Kennedy received.

... the President's body remains the object of obscene speculation, and the country suffers needless, disruptive controversy. As matters stand, no single element of the (Warren) commission's version of the assassination is more suspect than the official account of the President's autopsy." (*The Saturday Evening Post*, January 14, 1967, page 24)

A short time later I was informed that President Johnson would take the oath of office before leaving Dallas. At that moment highly respected U. S. Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes was already enroute to Love Field for that purpose. When she arrived, I escorted her aboard Air Force One. As she stepped aboard someone placed a black Bible into her hand. The small leather bound Bible with a gold cross on the front was President Kennedy's personal Bible from the plane. Some of the party seemed somewhat hesitant to begin the ceremony. President Kennedy's coffin was there standing in the main cabin of the plane.

Mrs. Kennedy had been in the small bedroom, but now she came into the main lounge area. She stood dry-eyed, bewildered; Her face was a mask of shock. Vice-President Johnson took her by the hand and led her to a place at his left side. Mrs. Johnson was at his right. Johnson then nodded to Judge Sarah Hughes and repeated the oath of office after her. "I do solemnly swear" ... "that I will faithfully execute" ... "the office of President of the United States" ... "and will to the best of my abilities" ... "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" ... "so help me God."



Lyndon Johnson, Chief Curry, and others attempt to console Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy aboard the Presidential plane.

The ceremony had taken less than two minutes. Only about two hours had passed since the President had been shot; it was now 2:38 p.m. The new President turned to his staff and said, "Now let's get airborne." As I left the plane they were already making preparations to take off. In a few minutes the plane was speeding homeward to the Nation's Capitol.

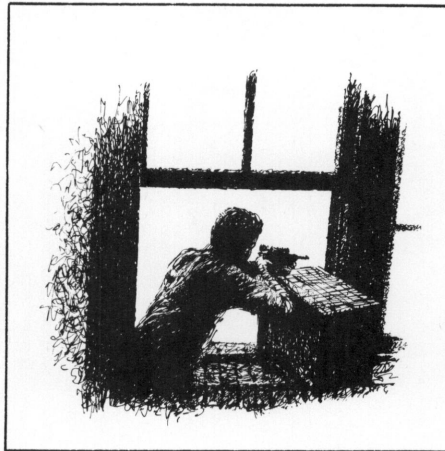
Once Air Force One was airborne I turned my attention to other matters. I escorted Judge Hughes back to her car, and spoke with Mayor Cabell and his wife. At that point I was anxious to return to City Hall and review the progress of the investigation. I was aware of the general progress of the events of the afternoon, but now it was time to get down to specifics.

Chapter IV

THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

WAS THIS THE PLACE?

As soon as Air Force One was safely on its way to Washington, I returned to City Hall to review the events of the past few hours. Newsmen were all over the place -- in the basement and crowded into the north corridor of the third floor. Some officers were near the elevator screening the people entering the elevators. Once on the third floor I proceeded to the homicide office. Two uniformed officers were stationed outside the door.



Important events had been taking place all over Dallas. In order to understand these events as they unfolded, and to see how they looked to the investigating officers it helps to examine the radio log.

The first radio transmission involving a report on shots from the Texas School Book Depository came while I was enroute to Parkland Hospital. At that time I was still on the radio requesting officers on Stemmons Freeway to clear the way for the fatally wounded President.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

- 136-531 A passer-by states the shots came
from the Texas School Book Depository Building.
- 1 Get everything out of the way.
- 531-136 Get all the information.
- 12:35PM 142-531 I talked to a guy at the scene who
says the shots were fired from the Texas
School Book Depository
Building with the Hertz Rent A Sign on top.
- 531-142 Get his name, address, phone number
and all information you can.



Spectators at the corner of Houston and Elm look up toward the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

12:35PM	15-2-531	Advise all emergency traffic to use some other route besides Industrial and have 283 cut traffic at Hines and Industrial.
	531	Broadcast same.
12:36PM	260-531	Witness says shots came from fifth floor Texas Book Depository store at Houston and Elm. I have him with me now and we are sealing off the building.
	220-531	Keep all traffic off Industrial and the emergency entrance at Parkland.
	125-531	We have the emergency entrance secure.
12:37PM	142-531	Get men to cover the building--Texas School Book Depository. Believe the shots came from there, facing it on Elm St. Looking at the building it will be the second window from the end in the upper right hand corner.

531-142 How many do you have there?
142-531 One guy possibly hit by a ricochete off the concrete and another saw the President slump.

12:38PM 137-531 A witness says he saw 'em pull the weapon from the window off the second floor on the south east corner of the Depository building.

531-537 Do you have the building covered off?

137-531 I'm about three fourths of a block away.

531-137 Report there.

137-531 I'll leave the witness here.

The immediate focus of attention for the officers on Houston Street was the Texas School Book Depository Building. A few officers had been relatively close to the building and reached it even before the shock of what had happened spread through the crowd. One officer even confronted Oswald in the lunchroom while searching the building, but Roy Truly, superintendent of the depository, quickly identified Oswald as an employee. Oswald was on the second floor at the time. At that moment there was no reason to suspect him any more than any other employee in the building. Officers were beginning to converge on the building from all directions.



Dallas Police officers prepare to seal off the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Inspector J. H. Sawyer was in the front of the building beginning to gather eye witness accounts. Other officers made this a central point for detaining everyone with knowledge of the shooting. As soon as possible all witnesses were taken away from the crowd and sent to the Sheriff's Office across the street to be held for interrogation.

The immediate reports were quite varied, as can easily be seen in the preceeding radio log. Most reports concentrated on the Book Depository and it dominated the scene for the moment. One curious report from the radio log (12:37p.m.) was that of bystander James Tague. He claimed to have been cut on the cheek by a ricochet from a bullet which struck a curb. A visible mark was left on the curb (See Exhibit No. 11), but it was almost entirely ignored by the FBI until months later.

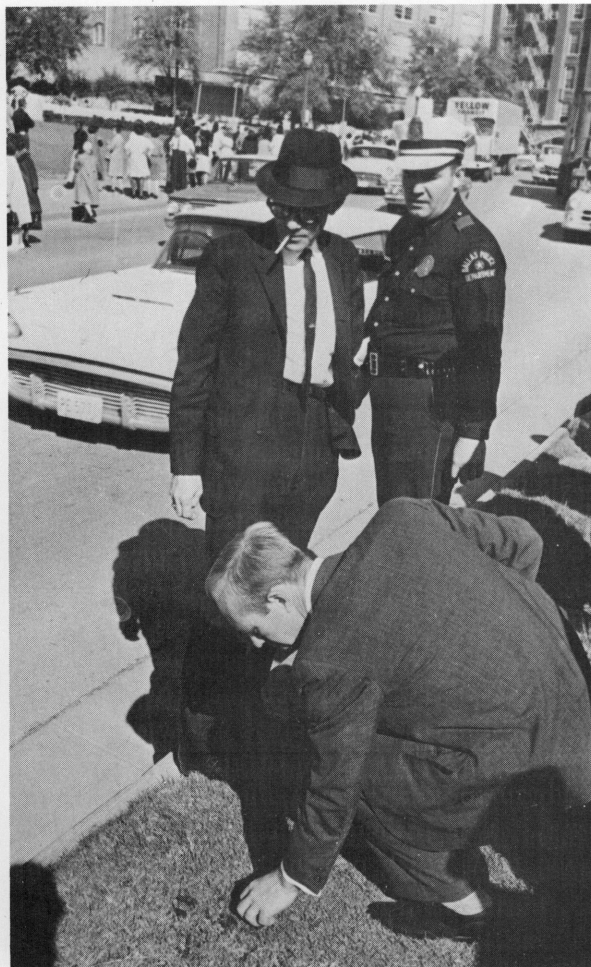
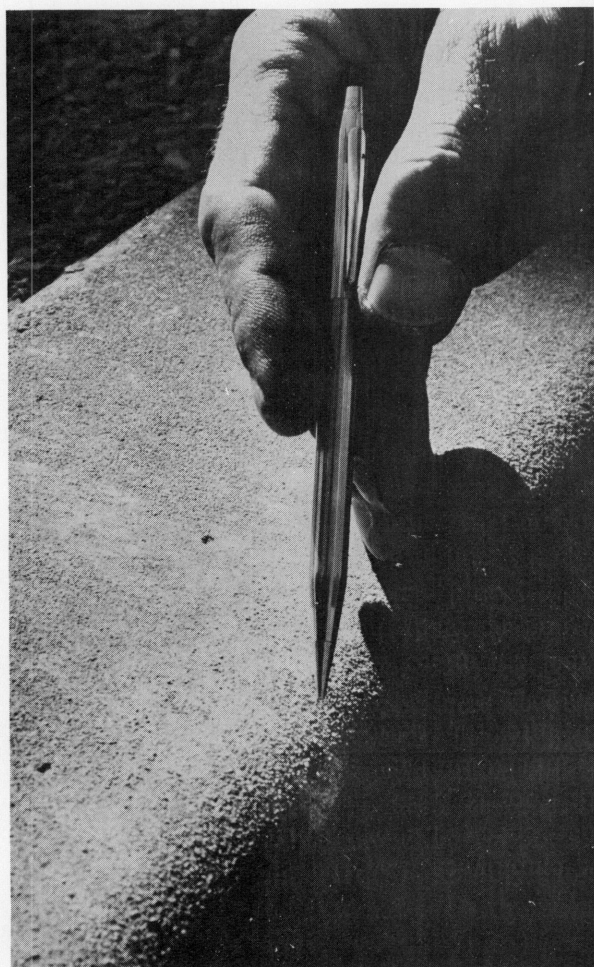


Exhibit No. 11

The mark on the curb across from the Texas School Book Depository reportedly caused by a sniper bullet. An F.B.I. Agent, Deputy Sheriff Walthers, and a Dallas Police Officer inspect the area for bullet fragments.

As soon as possible Inspector Sawyer placed guards on the buildings to prevent anyone from going in or out. A search was organized to check all persons in automobiles on the parking lots surrounding the Book Depository Building. Information was being processed on all individuals found in the area. Members of the United States Alcohol Tax unit helped

police officers in this search. Vehicles that were not taken out of the parking area by late afternoon were checked by license registration.

Officers at other locations began to wonder what was happening. The officers assigned to the Trade Mart were of little help for the moment. A group of police officers were still investigating the breach of security around the triple underpass. Again the radio log provides an accurate chronological guide to the ever-increasing tempo of police activity.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

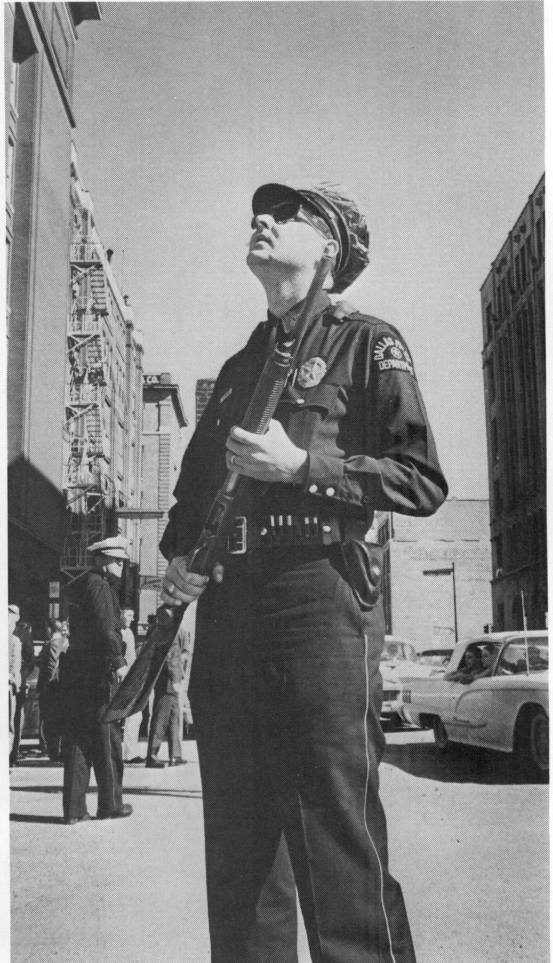
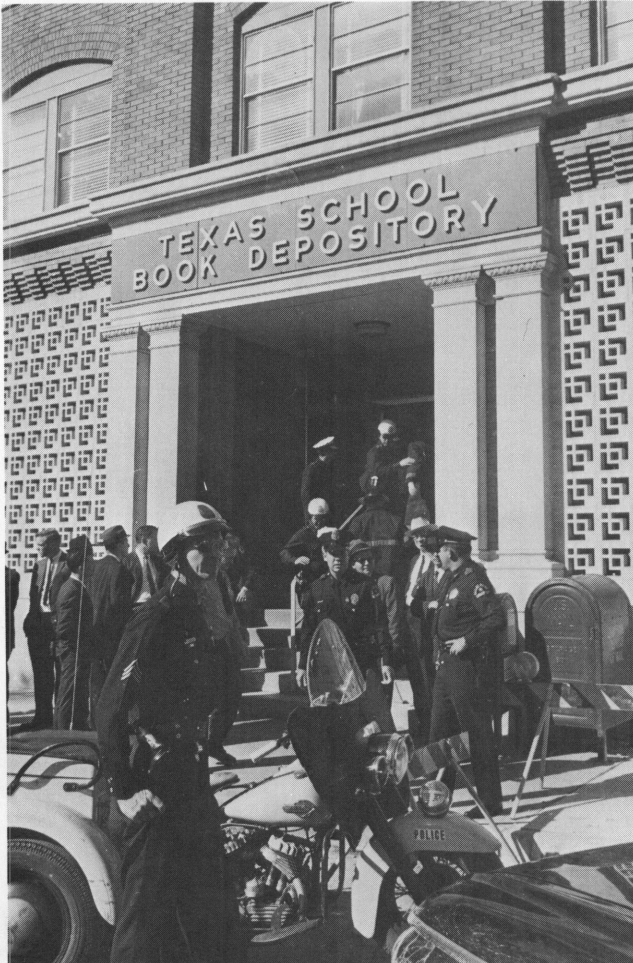
	2-531	Can you give us any information as to what happened for these people out here.
	531-2	Evidently there has been a shooting with the President involved. I do not know the seriousness of it. One is at Parkland along with Dallas One. We have information the shots came from the fifth or fourth floor of the Book Depository Store on the corner of Elm and Field; officers are now surrounding and searching the building.
12:40PM	2-531	Where did it happen? At Field and Main?
	531-2	No, sir, the tripple under pass between the triple under pass and Stemmons. Possibly six or seven more people may have been shot.
	295-531	Believe the President's head was partly blown off.
	303-531	What hospital did the President go to?
	531-303	Parkland Hospital. Where are you?
	303-531	300 is enroute.
	531-303	Is 300 in route to the store Elm and Houston?
	303-531	300 enroute to the Hospital.
	295-531	Disregard what I said.
	531-295	Do you know the extent of the injury?
	295-531	It's not for me to say, I can't say, disregard that remark.
	531-295	Where did you get your information?
	295-531	I was at the car.
	260-531	Send me a squad for a prisoner at Elm and Houston.
	531-260	Do you have the suspect?

15-2-531 Did they advise they have the suspect.

531-15-2 No. They do not have the suspect.

9-531 We need more man power down here at the Texas Book Depository there should be a bunch on Main if somebody can pick them up and bring them down here.

250-531 I'll start down Elm and pick up as many as I can.



Dallas Police Officers seal off the Book Depository Building.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL I

12:45PM 531 Attention all squads in the down town area code three to Elm and Houston with caution.

12:44PM 531 Attention all squads, the suspect in the shooting at Elm and Houston is reported to be an unknown white male

approximately thirty, slender build,
height five feet six weight one
hundred sixty five pounds, reported to
be armed with what is thought to be a
thirty calibre rifle; no further description
or information at this time.

12:45PM Then rebroadcast. 12:45PM KKB364 Dallas
Some squad asked, what is he wanted for?
531 Signal nineteen involving the President.
233-531 He's thought to be in this Texas
School Book Depository here on the north
west corner of Elm and Houston.
Many squads checking out to the location.
9-531 From this building it is unknown if he is
still there or not. Unknown if he was there
in the first place.
531-9 All the information we have received
indicates it did come from the fifth or
fourth of that building.
5-531 Which building?
531-5 Texas School Book Depository Elm and Houston.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II (resumed)

190-531 I've got myself and five motorcycle
officers holding traffic on Stemmons, do you
want me to release traffic or hold it?
531-190 Release traffic and report code three
at Elm and Houston.
15-531 Are you having them contain the
block surrounding the building?
531-15 Yes, we are sealing the building
until it can be searched.
15-531 Extend it out to include two or
three block area.
9-531 The wanted person in this is a slender
white male about thirty, five feet ten,
one sixty five, carrying what looked
to be a 30-30 or some type of Winchester.
531-9 It was a rifle?
9-531 Yes, a rifle.
531-9 Any clothing description?
9-531 Current witness can't remember that.
531 Attention all squads, description was
broadcast and no further information
at this time.

12:45 15-531 Could nine determine whether the man was still supposed to be in the building or had he left?

531-15 He didn't know for sure and the witness he had didn't have a description. We have the building saturated by now and we should know something before long.



The empty sixth floor window of the School Book Depository commanded the attention of the crowd below.

At approximately this point in the investigation Deputy Chief Lumpkin had arrived at the School Book Depository Building from Parkland Hospital. The building was then completely sealed off, so that no one could leave or enter. Lieutenant Erick Kaminski was placed on the inner door of the building, and Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Criminal Intelligence Section proceeded with detectives to clear the building of employees in a systematic manner floor by floor.

As the employees were cleared and allowed to leave the area each section was searched and locked up. The employees were checked at the door by Lieutenant Kaminski and Superintendent of the Depository, Mr. Truly. Employees names, addresses, and phone numbers were taken for future use, and Mr. Truly verified their right to be in the building. Uniformed men were posted on the stairways and elevators with instructions to allow no one other than police officers to pass.

Mr. Roy Truly became aware that one of his employees, Lee Harvey Oswald, had turned up missing during the police check. Deputy Chief Lumpkin took Mr. Truly immediately to the sixth floor to be interviewed by Captain J. W. Fritz of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau. A little more than a month before Oswald had walked into the building and inquired about employment. He had gone to work at the School Book Depository in mid-October and worked the normal 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. shift. Mr. Truly felt Oswald was a good worker, and normally he would have been at his job filling orders in the building. He would pick up order sheets from the office and spend his time roaming the building gathering the books required to complete the order. On his forty-five minute lunch break he usually remained in the building. Oswald was the quiet type that stayed somewhat to himself. Apparently he had disappeared as the police closed in around the building. At this point Lee Harvey Oswald became the chief suspect in the shooting of John F. Kennedy.

As officers in the Book Depository Building were putting together the puzzle of what had happened, the world waited in shocked suspense to learn of the fate of President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Officers still on route to the downtown area, as well as those besieged for information at the Trade Mart wanted to know the condition of the President. At approximately 12:35 p.m. Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson at the Trade Mart had been advised that the President had been hit. Homicide detectives were immediately released to go to the scene.

Already there were many questions and the confusion only seemed to exaggerate them. *"Would the President still come to the luncheon if his injuries were only slight?" "Would Vice-President Johnson take his place and address the luncheon?" "What should they do?"* The Trade Mart teemed with rumors.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL I

12:48PM 125-531 Do you have any information
that the Governor was also hit?
531-125 Not yet. I'll check in just a
minute.
15-2-531 Is One on the air?
531-15-2 He is at Parkland.
157-531 Did you notify DPS on the suspect?
531-157 I haven't had time yet but will.
15-2-531 Two advises attempt to contact
station 401 at Parkland.
2-531 Find out from Parkland the situation
and see if the President will be
able to appear out here, got all these
people out here, need to know whether
to feed them or what to announce out here.

531-2 Yes, two, as soon as we can obtain that information.

211-531 Numerous people are asking us what happened, can you give us any information at all?

531-211 There was a shooting involving the President and his party. The extent of it is not known.

12:51PM 211-531 Was he shot or do you know?

531-211 Understand he was involved in it, yes.

125-531 The Governor was also shot.

531-125 Can you obtain information from one if the president is going to appear at the Trade Mart?

125-531 I'll check now.

1-531 Very doubtful.

2-531 Can you tell us whether or not the President will appear, what his condition is so that we can decide what to do with these people at this luncheon?

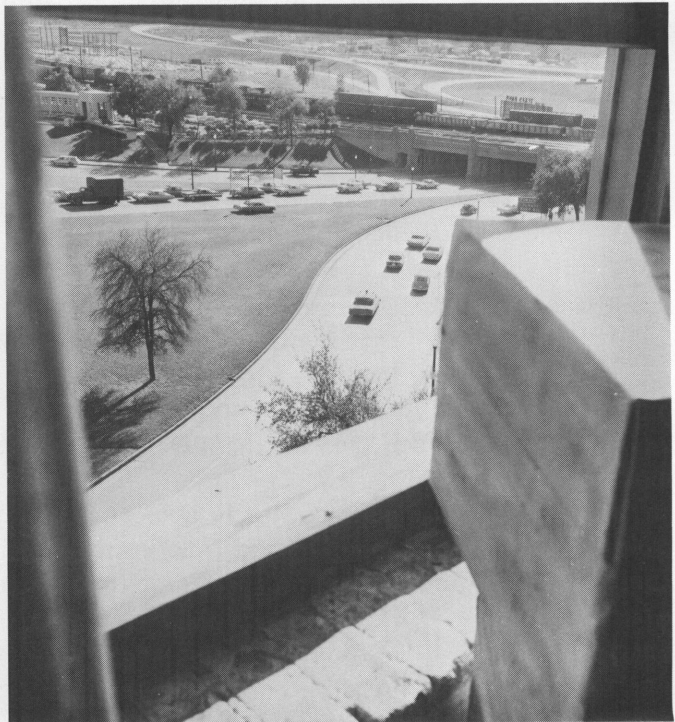
531-2 One advises his appearance is very doubtful.

2-531 Do you know what his condition is?

531-2 No.



Exhibit No. 12
An interior view of the sixth floor of the Book Depository.



The view of Elm Street from the sixth floor window used by the sniper.

At the Book Depository Captain J. W. Fritz and other Homicide detectives had determined that the shots were fired from a window at the southeast corner of the sixth floor. At that spot three cartridge cases were found (See Exhibit No. 13). Deputy Chief Lumpkin instructed Lieutenant Revill to organize his team to search the east wall of the building on the sixth floor. The search was systematic from the east to west, checking all boxes, crates, cartons, and stacks of books in the area.

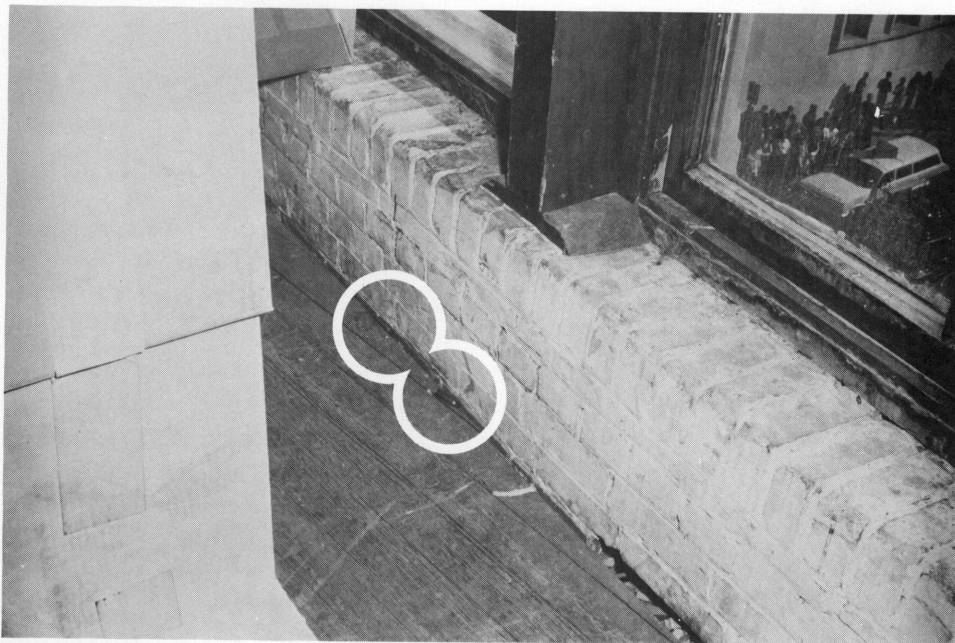


Exhibit No. 13

The sniper's window where the cartridge cases were found. Two cases can be seen (circled) and the third is hidden from view by the box in the foreground.

The south side of the sixth floor which overlooked the motorcade route was a maze of book cartons. The floor was in the process of being redone and the whole northern or back half of the floor had been cleared. For this reason the front half of the floor was a confused jumble of cartons, books, and wheeled book trucks. A sniper's perch had been constructed from book cartons at the southeast corner of the building where the cartridge cases were found (See Exhibit No. 13). As the searchers combed the cartons a rifle was found partially hidden behind some packing cartons.

As soon as the rifle was found Captain Fritz directed Lieutenant Day to the location. Photographs were taken at the time (See Exhibit No. 14). Lieutenant Day then carefully picked up the weapon in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might have been present. As Lieutenant Day held the rifle Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in a position to fire if anyone had pulled the trigger. The live shell was checked for prints, but none were found.

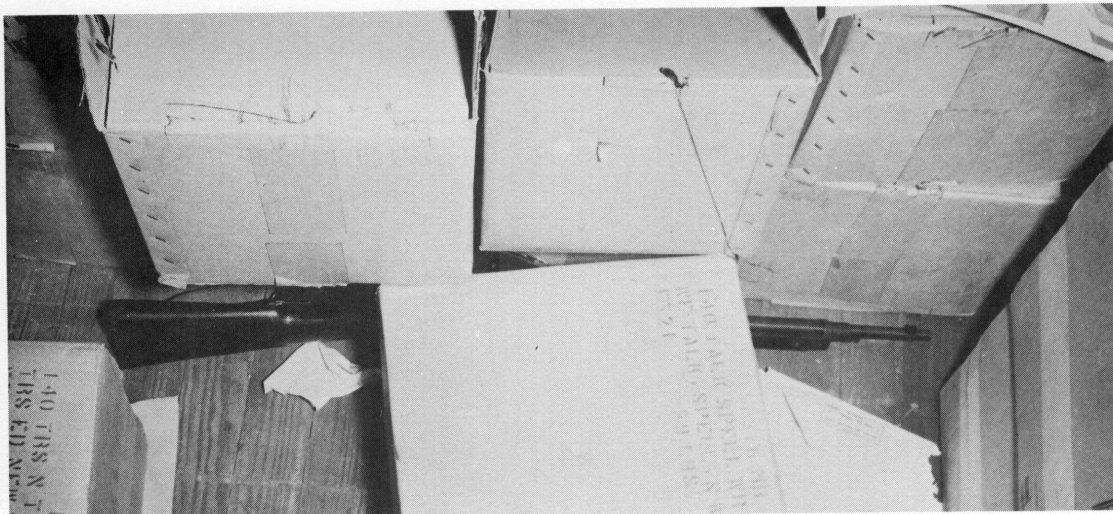


Exhibit No. 14

The rifle as it was found partially hidden by book cartons near the stairs at the back of the sixth floor.

The rifle was a 6.5 caliber Italian carbine made in 1940 bearing the serial number C2766. It was released to Captain Fritz who sent it to the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department about 2:00 p.m. Lieutenant Day carried the weapon to City Hall (See Exhibit No. 15) driven by F. B. I. Agent Odum of the Dallas Office. The prints found on the rifle were not very good for comparison purposes. The rifle had no manufacturer's name, but the telescopic sight of the rifle had the following markings: *4 x 8 coated Ordinance Optics, Inc., Hollywood, California*. The rifle was locked in an evidence box in the Identification Bureau until further checking could be done.

The crime scene search detail continued to process the evidence in the building amid the continued search for the suspect. The book cartons in the area where the rifle was found as well as the cartons which made up



Exhibit No. 15

Lieutenant Day, head of the Crime Scene Search Section, removes the rifle from the building.

the sniper's perch were dusted for prints. One palm print was found on the carton which an assassin had apparently used to sit on while taking aim (See Exhibit No. 16). The important cartons were carefully collected and preserved along with the single palm print. Before the palm print was released to the F.B.I. it was positively identified as that of the right palm of Lee Harvey Oswald.

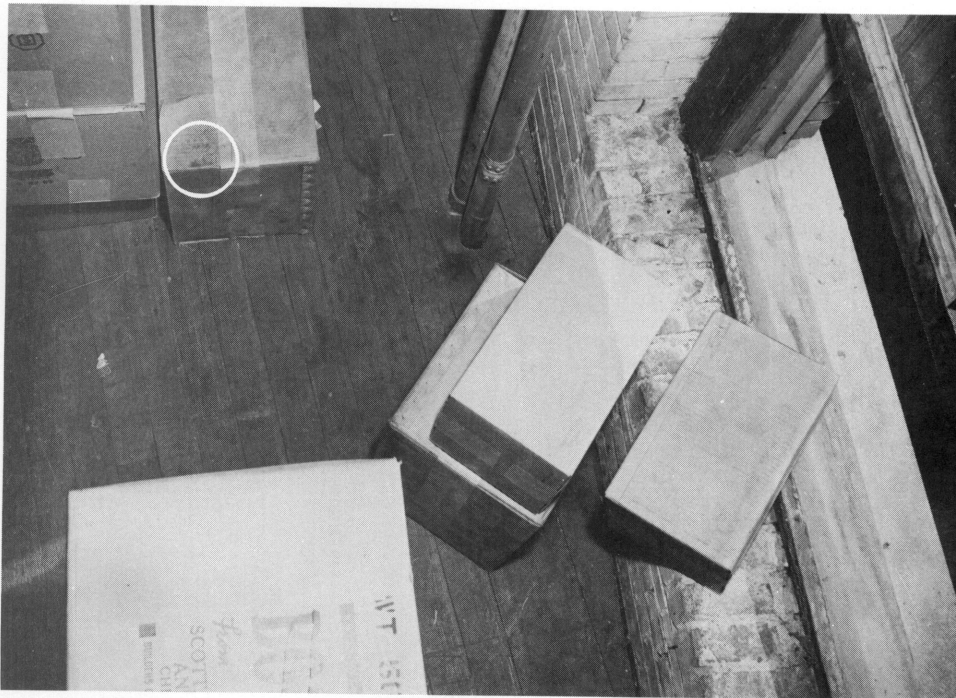


Exhibit No. 16

The book cartons as they were found arranged into a sniper's perch. Oswald's palm print was found on the box to the rear of the perch (See circle).

Officers still were not absolutely certain whether or not the person who fired the shots was still hiding in the building. Lieutenant J. F. Dyson organized a search crew and began to check the roof with the aid of firemen's ladders. This group began at the roof and searched all the way down through the basement. Lieutenant Revill's group began at the basement and worked up through the entire building. In that way all areas of the building were systematically covered twice.

Pierce Allman, a television newsman, had entered the building prior to the arrival of the officers that sealed it off. He was allowed to stay in the building and was very cooperative with the officers conducting the search. All other persons, including the press, were kept outside the building until the complete systematic search was made for the suspect. It was soon ascertained with certainty that no one was hiding in the building.

The search for the man from the School Book Depository, Lee Harvey Oswald, was now beginning to gain momentum. The search for other possible conspirators at the scene was still in progress. Again the police

radio reflected the initial activity as Police arrived at Elm and Houston or came on the air for new assignments. At 12:54 p.m. Officer J. D. Tippit called in and was assigned an "at large" status, following standard police procedure to cover districts that had been vacated by other squads. This was Officer Tippit's last contact with police headquarters before he was shot and killed.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

	531	Information broadcast again on the shooting of the President and description of the suspect. More squads checking out to the location.
	4-531	Who is in charge down there at that area?
	531-4	Fifteen's enroute, he will be in charge. More squads check out.
	15-531	Fifteen's at the scene. The building is the old purse company on the east side of Houston, have that cut off on the back side, will you? Make sure no body leaves there. Fifteen's in charge down here. Correction, Five's in charge.
	531-4	Did you receive, four?
	4-531	10-4
	531	No clothing description, physical description rebroadcast.
12:51PM		More squads check out.
12:54PM	531-78	(Officer J. D. Tippit) You are in the Oak Cliff area, are you not?
	78-531	At Lancaster and Eighth.
	531-78	You will be at large for any emergency that comes in. (This is the last radio transmission between officer Tippit and the Dispatcher.)
12:55PM	49-531	Any clothing description?
	531-49	No, given description available. Traffic officer to dispatcher, dispatcher acknowledged. I have an eye witness over here that saw the President get hit. He's over at the T&P Railway overpass at the Stemmons service road.
	15-531	100 has got about six men shaking down the railroad yard back toward that direction if you get any more information on the shooting.
	312-531	Where is the Command Post?
	531-312	Elm and Houston.



Exhibit No. 17

Officer E. D. Brewer inspects a sewer opening across from the Book Depository. Spectators claimed that one of the shots struck the ground near the sewer opening.

- 531-211-2** Call Operator One from Parkland.
- 15-531** Call two K-9 units back in--Norman's dog and Sergeant's dog. Call them back if you will.
- 260-531** Get us 508 to the Texas School Book Depository.
- 531-15** Where do you want them to report, Elm and Houston?
- 15-531** 10-4, be a hard one to search out thoroughly without those dogs.
- 531** 508 is enroute.

40-2-531 Will need two more cars to report
to the President's plane out here for escort
service, please, sir.

19-531 I have one that saw the President get hit
in my car. I'm on the Elm St. triple underpass
before you go up on Stemmons.

492-531 We've been instructed to go the the
scene, what code?

531-492 Code three.

531 Called 5 no answer.

15-531 5 and 9 are both in the building.

531-15 Given information from 19.

15-531 Got condition yet?

531-15 No.

19-531 He didn't see the shooting, he
saw the President get hit.

531-241 Code three blood bank 2100
Commerce, take blood to Parkland.
16 closer, made pickup.

1:04PM 309-531 What squad has that subject that
was supposed to have seen the shooting?

531-309 He did not see the shooting 309.
He saw the President get hit, that is 19,
he has the person in his car.

309-531 You have information it came from
the Book Depository down here?

531-309 Yes.

309-531 10-4. Is well covered off.

241-531 Code Five blood bank. I've got it
and gone.

531-16 Code four.

4-531 Contact fifteen, see if he thinks it
advisable to send people from out here,
down there to relieve some of the squads
on duty.

15-531 10-4

15-531 Get 15-2 to put people on the railroad
tracks at his location to work back toward
Houston.

From about 1 o'clock to 1:15 p.m. the calls on the police radio had returned to fairly routine transmissions. At 1:12 p.m. a transmission on Channel I of the police radio indicated that empty rifle hulls were found in the School Book Depository.

A complete search for physical evidence at the Book Depository Building was completed at about 2:45 p.m. The Crime Search Section of

the Dallas Police Department continued their work in the building. The news and press men at the building were then allowed to come in one group to the sixth floor of the building to take pictures of the roped off area still under investigation. Deputy Chief Lumpkin then allowed the reporters to have a short press conference with Superintendent Truly on the first floor. When this was over all newsmen were escorted outside the building. The building was then locked and secured with a guard of uniformed officers.

By early afternoon Lee Harvey Oswald was in custody. The task that faced us at that time was to reconstruct Oswald's movements and determine his part in the events of the afternoon. Physical evidence, eye witness accounts, and the reports of officers all appeared to fit together. A few pieces were missing, but it was now possible to trace out the events that had transpired from the assassination to Oswald's arrest.

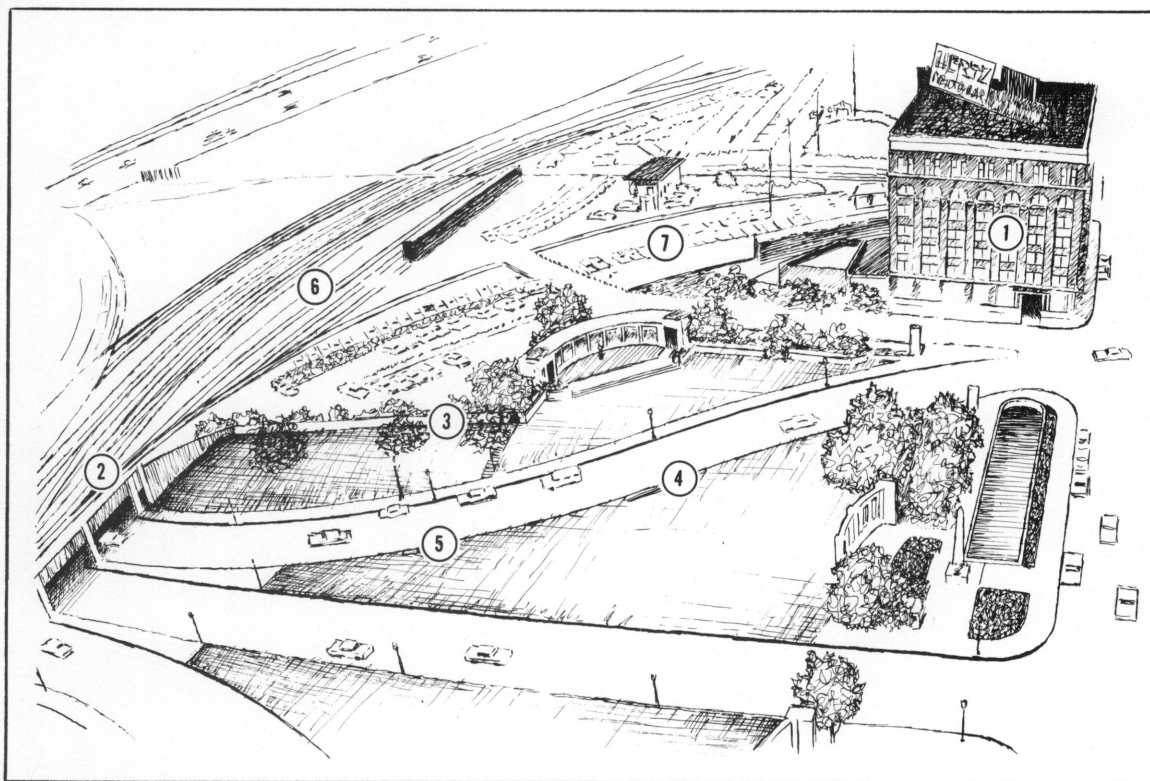


Exhibit No. 18

An artist's sketch of the assassination area. The areas under investigation were as follows:

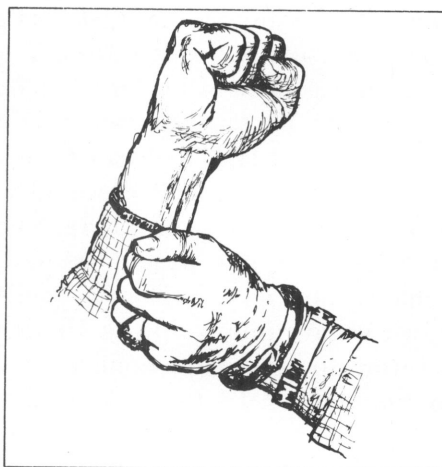
- 1. The Texas School Book Depository Building*
- 2. The triple underpass*
- 3. The grassy knoll*
- 4. A portion of the curb apparently hit by a shot*
- 5. The area of the sewer opening*
- 6. The railroad yards*
- 7. The parking area surrounding the Book Depository*

Chapter V

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

WAS HE THE MAN?

The physical evidence and eye witness accounts do not clearly indicate what took place on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at the time John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Speculative magazine and newspaper reports led the public to believe that numerous eye witnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the sniper in the sixth floor window. The testimony of the people who watched the motorcade was much more confusing than either the press or the Warren Commission seemed to indicate.



Sergeant D. V. Harkness radioed at 12:36 p.m. that he had a witness that said the shots came from the fifth floor of the Texas Book Depository Store. The witness, Amos Lee Euins, had properly identified the floor as the "*floor under the ledge!*" — which would have been the sixth floor. Euins, a fifteen-year-old spectator of the motorcade, recalled that before the shots were fired he saw "*this pipe thing sticking out the window.*" After the first shot he looked up immediately and saw a rifle with a hand on the barrel and another on the trigger sticking out of the open window. While hiding behind a bench Amos Euins was sure that four shots were fired in all. He had seen at least two of them come from the rifle on the sixth floor.

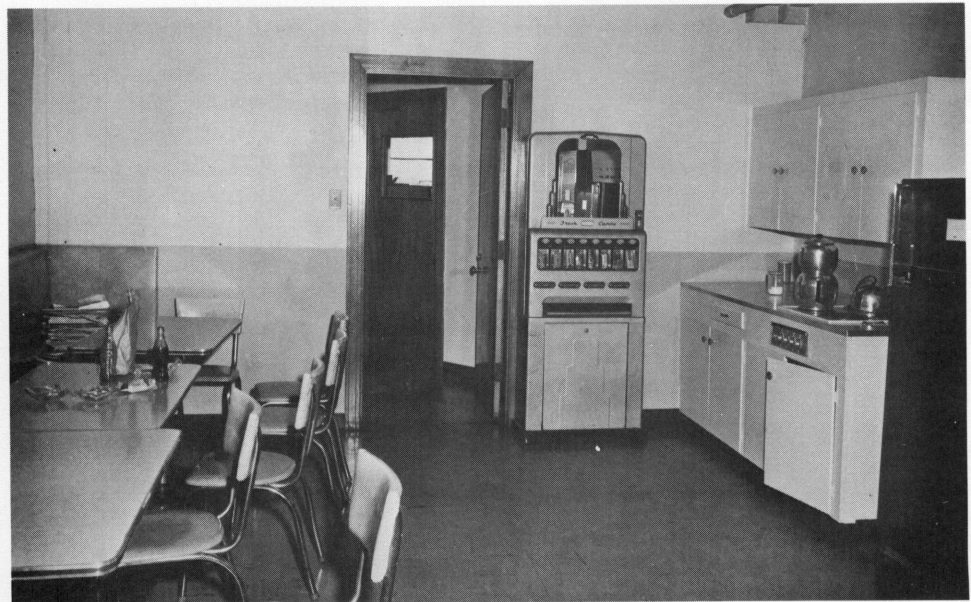
About ten minutes after the assassination Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger D. Craig discussed the shooting with Mr. and Mrs. Rowland. Arnold Rowland had looked up to the Book Depository window and noticed two men standing together in the window. One man was holding a rifle standing with the other man a few feet back from the corner window on the sixth floor. Rowland thought to himself that these were just agents assigned to protect the President. He looked back a few minutes later and "*the other man was gone, and there was just one man--the man with the rifle.*" Mr. and Mrs. Rowland were then referred to F.B.I. Agents who

interviewed them. No statement about the second man or mention of an accomplice appeared in the F.B.I. report.

One witness claimed to have seen the sniper from the waist up as he stood with the high powered rifle in the open window. Howard L. Brennan, a forty-five year old steamfitter, watched the motorcade directly across from the Depository. Officers estimated that he was only about a hundred and twenty feet from the sixth floor window. When interviewed at the scene Brennan claimed to have heard the first shot and then to have looked up to see the sniper fire a second shot. Brennan claimed that only two shots were fired from the Book Depository.

Friday night, November 22, 1963, Howard Brennan watched a police lineup. Brennan was unable to make a positive identification of Oswald in the lineup. He was willing to admit that Oswald resembled the man in the window, but that was all. Brennan's later testimony to F.B.I. Agents apparently varied from month to month after the assassination. Brennan was later to become the Warren Commission's key witness. At the time of the Warren Commission Hearings Howard Brennan was willing to positively identify Oswald as the man he saw in the window.

As rifle shots echoed down Elm Street, eyewitnesses looked up to the open window of the Texas School Book Depository Building in amazement. A few bystanders saw a rifle as it was withdrawn from the window. Mr. Roy Truly, Oswald's boss, and a police officer from the crowd came running into the building. For an instant they tried to get the elevators to work, but none were waiting on the main floor. They started up the stairs with the officer in the lead. Oswald was spotted near the second floor stair landing, and a police officer confronted him in the second floor lunchroom area. Roy Truly immediately identified him as an



The lunchroom of the School Book Depository where Oswald was seen directly after the assassination.

employee. Since the officer had no reason to suspect Oswald at that time he ran to the stair landing and proceeded upstairs. Oswald casually walked away and got a Coke from the machine. He then walked directly through the second floor office, down the stairs and out the front doors before other officers could seal off the building.

By 12:40 p.m. Oswald had made his way to a bus sitting in the congested traffic on Elm Street. After boarding the bus Oswald became impatient because it was hopelessly tied up in the traffic jam near the Parade route. Oswald then asked for a transfer (See Exhibit No. 19) and left the bus. He apparently proceeded about two blocks on foot where he found a taxi sitting in front of the Greyhound bus terminal. Oswald asked to be taken to 500 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas near the rooming house where he lived.

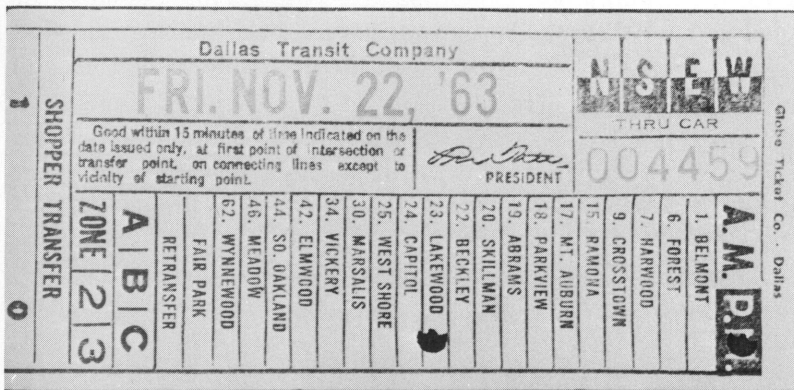


Exhibit No. 19

The bus transfer found in Oswald's pocket was definitely identified by bus driver, Cecil J. McWatters. His bus had been at the St. Paul and Field Street checkpoint at 12:40 p.m. Oswald got on the bus just beyond Field but became impatient and left the bus almost immediately.

While Oswald was proceeding to the Oak Cliff area of Dallas by taxi, Officer J. D. Tippit was cruising in the Oak Cliff area. At 12:54 p.m. Officer Tippit called in his location and was told to remain at large in the Oak Cliff area. At that time Tippit received the brief description of Oswald that was available at that time. After Tippit's call of 12:54 p.m. he was not heard again on the police radio.

Oswald's Oak Cliff rooming house where he lived alone under the alias of O. H. Lee. Because of marital difficulties Marina Oswald and the children were living with friends in Irving, Texas.



The taxi dropped Oswald about five blocks from his rooming house. About two months prior to this Oswald had approached Mrs. Earlene Roberts about renting a room. The vacant room was small, but it was only about a mile from the downtown area. Oswald had rented the room under the alias of O. H. Lee for eight dollars a week. Mrs. Roberts, the housekeeper, saw Oswald dash through the house and into his room around 1 o'clock. He put on a jacket and may have picked up his pistol. He came out on the run. Mrs. Roberts commented, "My, you're sure in a hurry." Oswald did not bother to answer as he ran through the living room and out the front door.

Officer Tippit spotted Oswald on East 10th Street about seven blocks from the rooming house. He stopped his patrol car and motioned to the slender young man walking briskly down the sidewalk. Oswald casually stepped over to the car and asked what was up. Officer Tippit opened the door and stepped out of the car. An eye witness of the shooting said that they looked at each other for a moment and then Oswald pulled his gun and began shooting for no apparent reason. Oswald pumped four shots into Tippit at almost point blank range. Officer J. D. Tippit was already dead when Oswald ran down the street, pistol in hand. Lee Harvey Oswald was later identified by eye witnesses as the killer of Officer Tippit.

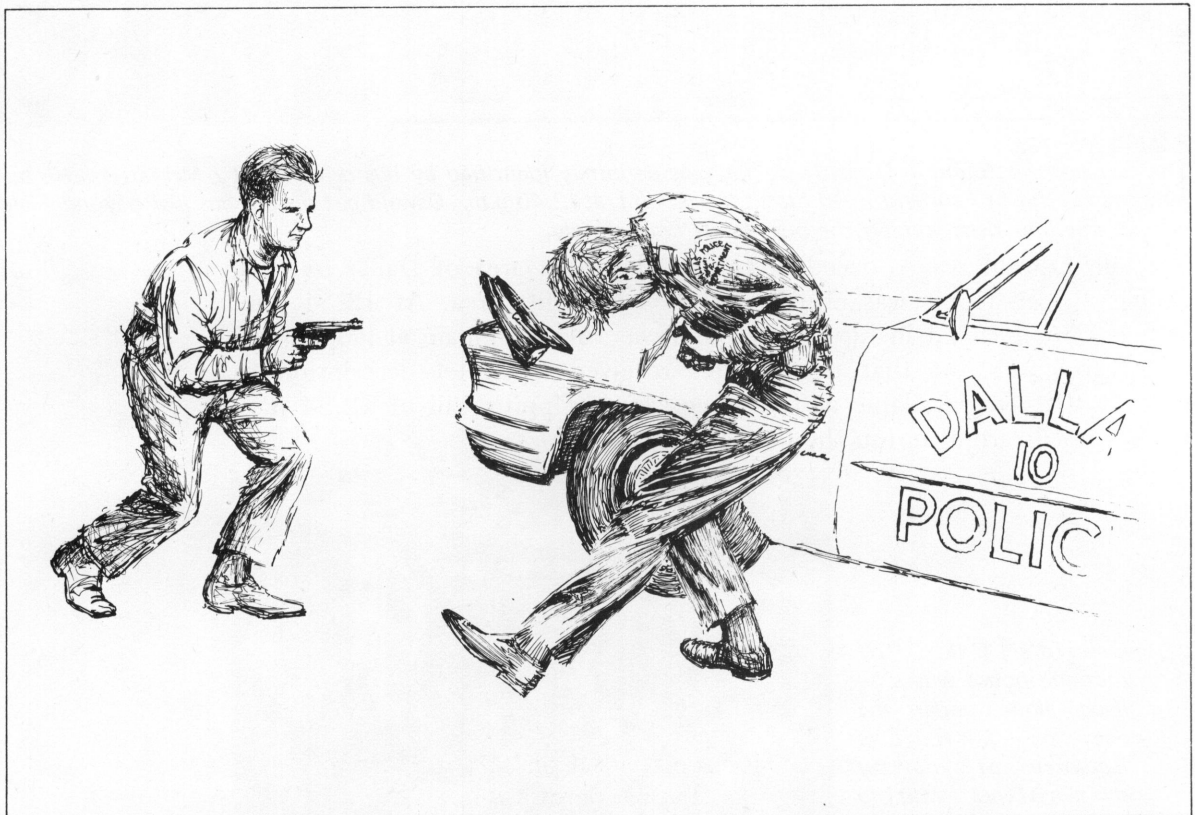


Exhibit No. 20
An artist's reconstruction of the shooting of Officer Tippit.

Almost as soon as the shooting occurred an alert citizen reported the incident on the slain officer's police radio. The call was as follows:

POLICE CHANNEL II

1:18PM A citizen came on the Police Radio stating,
 "Hello police operator."

531 Go ahead citizen using the police radio.
 The citizen then said, "We've had a shooting here."

531 Where is it at?

531 Citizen using police radio gave us location.
 Citizen then said, "Tenth Street."

531 What location on Tenth?
 The citizen then said, "Between Marsalis and Beckly, it's
 a police officer, somebody shot him." He then said 404 Tenth
 Street.

531 Called squad 78.

531 Citizen then said, "It's in police No. 10."

531 Called 78 again.
 Citizen then said, "You got that."

531 Called 78 again.
 Citizen then said, "Hello, police operator,
 did you get that?"

531 Signal 19 involving a police officer, 510
 E. Jefferson. Citizen then said, "Thank you."

531 Citizen using police radio remain off
 radio now.
 Several squads check out enroute.

1:19PM 602-531 Code 6.

85-531 What's that address on Jefferson?

531-85 It's 501 E. Tenth.

85-531 Out.

19-531 Give me the correct address on the
 shooting.

531-19 501 E. Tenth.

105-531 Is 519 E. Jefferson correct?

531-105 We have two different locations.
 501 E. Jefferson and 501 E. Tenth.

531-19 Are you enroute?

19-531 Yes.

602-531 This officer on Tenth. (The radio was
 real busy at this time and some of the transmissions
 are garbled.)

531-85 The suspect is running west on Jefferson from
 the location no physical description.
 Some one hollered into the radio, "Hello,
 hello, hello."

602-531 On Tenth 500 block.
 Some one said, "A Police Officer has been shot,
 I think he is dead."
 531 10-4 Have that information citizen using radio,
 remain off radio now.
 531-15 Channel two.

The emergency call on the police radio was picked up immediately by Sergeant C. B. Owens and Sergeant G. L. Hill in their cruiser at Elm and Houston Streets. They had been helping other officers at that School Book Depository, but now they sprang into action. The police cruiser roared away from the assassination site. The dispatcher had said, "*Signal 19 involving a police officer.*" Signal 19 meant a shooting--one of their fellow officers was hit.

A code three response to the call meant that the officers came on the double with red lights and siren. Sergeants Owens and Hill came screeching to a halt beside Police Car. No. 10 which was sitting against the south curb of Tenth Street (See Exhibit No. 21). Tippit had fallen dead near the front of his car. There was a pool of blood in the street about two feet north of the squad car.



Exhibit No. 21

Police Officer Tippit's squad car moments after he was slain. Blood stains can still be seen on the pavement near the feet of the investigating officer.

An ambulance hurried the fallen officer to the hospital, but the police radio reported back about 1:30 p.m. that he was dead on arrival at the hospital. Officers at the scene gathered up the eye witnesses and began to construct a description of the suspect. Sergeant Owens called for additional help to cover the area and search buildings.

Oswald was on the run with apparently nowhere to go. His description was on the police radio and cruisers were converging on the area from all sides. The description went out as follows: white male, twenty-seven, five foot eleven, one hundred sixty-five pounds, black wavy hair, and fair complexion. Last seen wearing a light gray Eisenhower jacket, white shirt and dark trousers. At that point they knew he was armed and running on foot; that was all. Within a few minutes officers found his white jacket. Apparently he had shed it on the run as he cut through a parking lot behind a service station. Officers questioned the service station attendants and got back on the radio. Within minutes the police received a tip that the suspect had hidden in the library.

POLICE CHANNEL II

1:26PM

550-2-531 I'm at Twelfth and Beckley now, have a man in the car that can identify the suspect if anybody gets him.
Several minutes later.

19-531 One of the men here at the service station that saw him seems to think he is in this block, 400 block East Jefferson behind his service station, give me some more squads over here.
Several squads check out.

531 Received information from Methodist the officer involved in the shooting, officer J. D. Tippit was D. O. A.

1:32PM 111-531 They say he's running west in the alley between Jefferson and Tenth.

531 Broadcast this information.

1:33PM 531 Rebroadcast description.

19-531 Do you know what kind of a call he was on?

531-19 Repeat.

19-531 Was he on a call or anything?

531-19 No.

531-19 Do you have any information for us?

19-531 Nothing, we're shaking down these old houses on the 400 block of East Jefferson right now.

95-531 Send me another squad over here to Tenth and Crawford to check out this church basement.
66 checked out.

223-531 (Excited) He's in the library on Jefferson east 500 block 223 called again.
 531-223 What is the location?
 223-531 Marsalis and Jefferson, library, I'm going around back get somebody around the front; get them here fast.
 531 Any unit near Marsalis and Jefferson at the library. Transmissions garbled.

A tip that the suspect was in the Oak Cliff Branch Library brought another flurry of police activity. Officers Hutson, McDonald, Hawkins, Walker, Carroll and Lyons were among the officers that responded to the call. The tip was a false alarm. Someone had reported that the suspect had been seen running into the library. It had only been a boy who worked in the library running to tell them about the shooting.

Officers began a systematic canvass of the area. Another tip came over the police radio. Officer M. N. McDonald was cruising the alleys looking for the suspect when he heard the call. A cashier at the Texas Theater, Don Burroughs, had spotted a suspicious person in the theater and called police headquarters. He described the suspect as "*wild-looking*," and the individual did fit the description given on the police radio. Officer McDonald wheeled his cruiser around and headed for the theater.

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

550-19 There is nothing on this Marsalis here, let's get back up to the place and work to North Jefferson. We got a witness that saw him shed his jacket and check towards Tyler.
 1:40PM 550-2 Shells at the scene indicate the suspect is armed with an automatic .38 rather than a pistol.
 531-19 Are you enroute 404 E. Tenth where 221 has the eye witness?
 19-531 Yes.
 492-531 We've been instructed to report to the Oak Cliff scene, what's the location and code?
 531-492 300 E. Jefferson code two.
 210 was dispatched to notify Mrs. Tippit.
 1:45PM 531 Have information the suspect just went into the Texas Theater on West Jefferson, supposed to be hiding in the balcony.
 1:45PM 531 550, 492, 211, and many more squads surround the Texas Theater.

Squad cars descended on the Texas Theater from all directions (See Exhibit No. 22). A group of officers entered at the box office and Officer McDonald went in the rear exit doors. When the suspect first entered the theater he had gone upstairs to the balcony, but just before officers arrived he had found a seat near the back of the almost deserted theater. The movie *War is Hell* flickered across the screen. Officers at the back of the theater began to check the movie patrons to clear the theater.

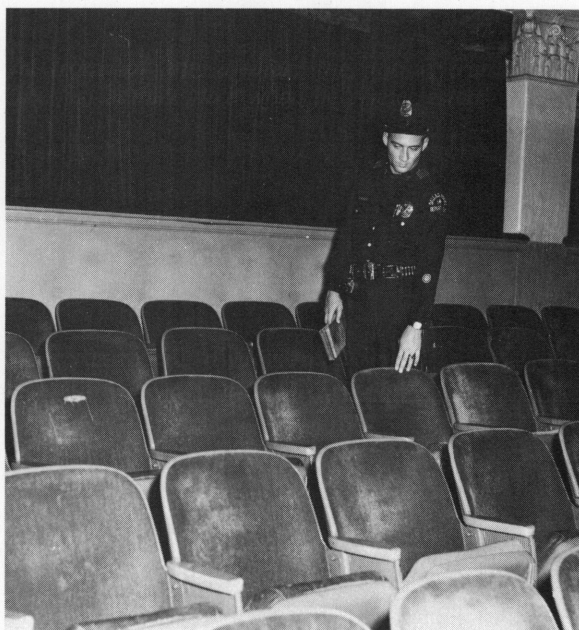
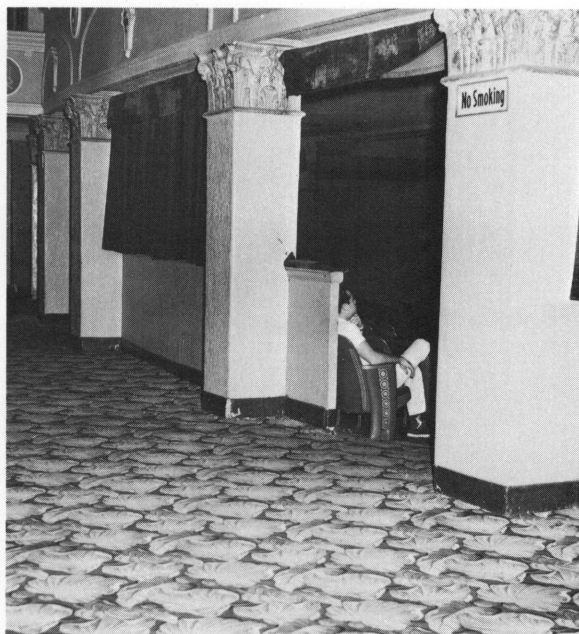


Exhibit No. 22

The Texas Theater where Oswald was arrested. The front of the theater, the inside front lobby, and the seat where Oswald was sitting in the theater are just as they were when he was arrested.

Officer McDonald had entered the theater through the curtains on the side of the movie screen. He started down the aisle toward the row where Oswald was sitting (See Exhibit No. 22). Officer McDonald began to question another suspect and spotted Oswald sitting three seats from the aisle. As the officer stepped down the row Oswald jumped from his seat and blurted out, "This is it. It's all over now." Oswald's fist slammed into McDonald's face and reached for the gun hidden under his shirt. McDonald dived at Oswald and grabbed him around the waist. They fell together into the row of theater seats and grappled for control of the pistol.

Oswald's hand gripped the trigger desperately trying to fire before it was forced out of his grasp. The barrel was pointed squarely at Officer McDonald. The trigger squeezed. The hammer fell. Click! The gun failed to fire. Officers came running from all over the theater and dived into the melee. Oswald was wedged down between the theater seats making it very difficult to get him out. He resisted violently but was finally disarmed and handcuffed.

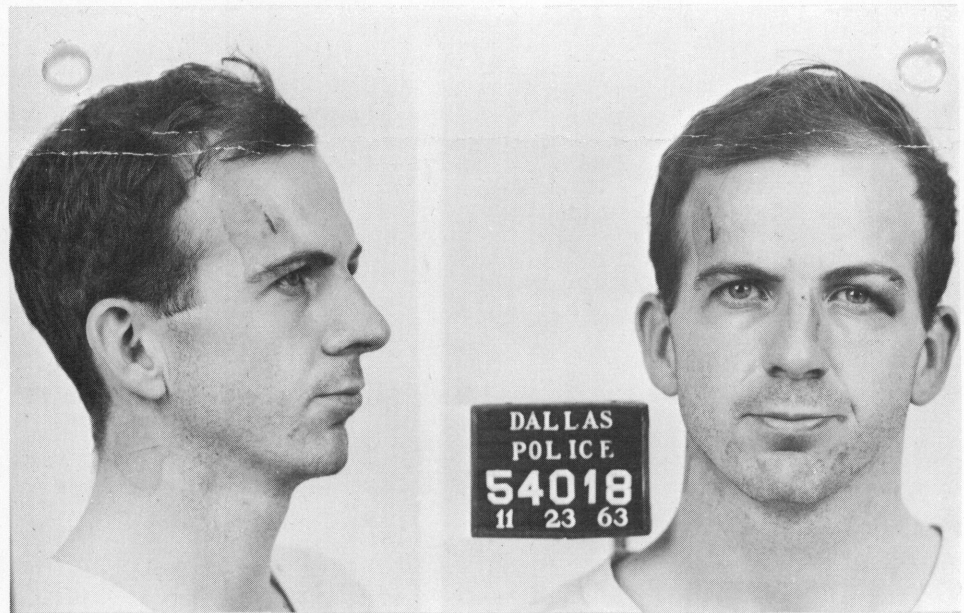


Exhibit No. 23
The official police photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Oswald emerged from the struggle with a few facial scratches and an abrasion with swelling around the left eye (See police photo Exhibit No. 23). Officer McDonald was fortunate to be alive. The primer of the bullet in Oswald's gun had been slightly dented probably causing the misfire. Officer McDonald emerged with a bruised nose and a scratched left cheek (See Exhibit No. 24). Both Detective Bentley and Officer K. E. Lyons received severe ankle sprains which required treatment at Baylor Hospital. Officers rushed Oswald into a waiting police cruiser and headed for the City Hall.



Exhibit No. 24
Arresting Officer M. N.
McDonald.



Exhibit No. 25
Oswald remains defiant even after arrest.

Lee Harvey Oswald was taken in a squad car directly to City Hall by Officers Carroll, Lyons, Hill, Bentley and Walker. When the car arrived in the basement of City Hall Oswald was taken to the third floor on the police elevator and transferred into the custody of Captain J. W. Fritz of the Homicide Bureau. For the next three or four hours Oswald was under interrogation in the Homicide Bureau.

Ordinary jail procedure at that time would have been to process a prisoner in the basement. Arresting officers would tell the jail supervisor their reason for arresting the suspect and detail the causes for his being booked. In clear cut and routine offenses the jail supervisor would then have the prisoner booked on the spot. Arrest reports were then made out and the prisoner would be sent by police elevator to the jail on the fifth floor.

Exceptions to this normal pattern of booking procedure were common in two types of cases. One exception was when the jail supervisor did not feel the prisoner should be booked. If this was the case the arresting officer could appeal the matter to the bureau that would be responsible for that particular case. In this manner unusual cases would receive careful review.

A second exception to normal booking procedure involved cases of severe crimes such as murder, robbery or rape that demanded immediate investigation. With an extremely publicized case such as the assassination officers knew that the Homicide Bureau would want to know of the events surrounding Oswald's arrest from the officers at the scene.

For the remainder of the afternoon Lee Harvey Oswald spent most of his time in room 317--the large office which formed the Homicide Bureau. Soon after he entered the room with arresting officers, a group of investigators assembled in the office. Those in the office included the Secret Service Agent in charge of the assassination investigation, an F.B.I. Agent, a Texas Ranger (State Police), and Captain (Will) Fritz, head of

the Dallas Homicide Bureau. Officers and agents representing all the various government branches wanted to be involved in the initial interrogation of Oswald. Although Captain Fritz and the Dallas Homicide Bureau should have been solely in charge of the interrogation of Oswald an orderly and private interrogation proved impossible.



The Homicide Bureau Office under guard while Oswald was being interrogated.

Captain (Will) Fritz in my opinion is one of the most skilled investigators in law enforcement. Any experienced investigator will admit that the proper way to interrogate a prisoner is to be alone with the prisoner without distraction. Because of the constant pressure from other investigative agencies Captain Fritz was never allowed to carry out an orderly private interview with Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Homicide Bureau was caught in a politically motivated cross fire from the press and other law enforcement agencies.

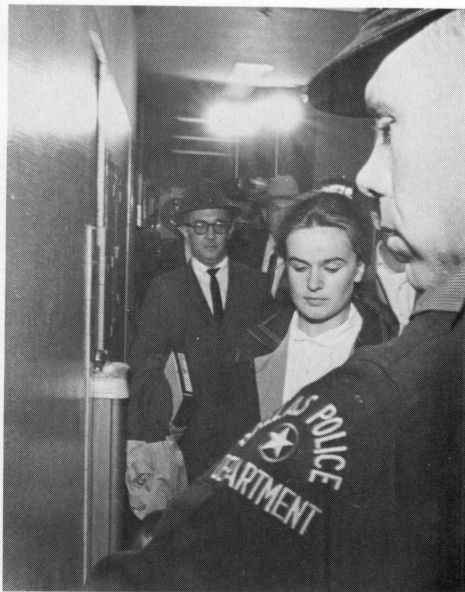
The interrogation was a three ring circus. Oswald played the role of the indignant and belligerent prisoner who had no knowledge of anything. He had an arrogance that made it impossible to communicate even simple questions. When asked about the President's assassination he vehemently denied any knowledge of it or the events surrounding it. He was noncommittal and tight-lipped about even insignificant things. Oswald was well informed about his legal rights and almost seemed to enjoy the commotion he was causing.

During the interrogation officers were careful to not place the prisoner under duress. He was allowed to smoke and offered cold drinks. There were breaks in the interrogation when he was taken to the rest room or

were taken from him. During the evening Oswald was allowed to make phone calls as indicated by the Jail Lieutenant (See Exhibit No. 26).



After being interrogated Oswald is taken upstairs to the jail on the jail elevator.



Marina Oswald comes to the Dallas Jail to visit her husband.

By mid-evening I was concerned that every attempt be made to see that Oswald's civil rights were not being violated. I escorted Louis Nichols, president of the Dallas Bar Association, into the jail to confer with the prisoner. Oswald at that time spurned an offer by the Dallas Bar Association for legal assistance, but Mr. Nichols did discuss Oswald's right for legal council with him. Oswald indicated that he wanted Attorney John Abt of New York City to defend him. If that failed his second choice would have been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. Oswald seemed well informed of his rights and had definite ideas about how he would seek legal council. Attorney Louis Nichols left completely satisfied that Oswald had not been denied council and that his civil rights were not being violated.

Throughout the evening F. B. I. Agents approached me several times asking that all the physical evidence in the case be released to them. Homicide investigators had done an excellent job in collecting the evidence in the case. Throughout the evening I followed the progress as the physical evidence in the case was assembled. By midnight we had recorded and photographed most of the physical evidence, and it seemed entirely reasonable to cooperate with the F. B. I. for further laboratory investigation. By midnight Friday (November 22, 1963) I agreed to allow Vince Drain to fly the evidence to Washington D.C. to have further laboratory tests completed. The evidence was released only for lab reports to be made, and it was clearly understood that the physical evidence was then to be returned to the Dallas Police Department.

By about 11 o'clock the press had held a picture of Oswald before a television camera and said, "This is what the man who is charged with shooting President Kennedy looks like, or at least this is what he did look like. We don't know what he looks like now after being in custody of police. . . ." This began a series of rumors that Oswald was being subjected to all types of mistreatment.

Grand Jury To Get JFK Slaying Case

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man charged with killing President Kennedy and a Dallas policeman, may not come to trial here before January, Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said Saturday.

Both cases will be presented to a grand jury at the same time, but that likely will not be until the week after Thanksgiving, the district attorney said.

Mr. Wade added that the case resulting from the assassination of the President would likely come up first, although "as the situation now stands, more solid evidence against him is in the slaying of the policeman."

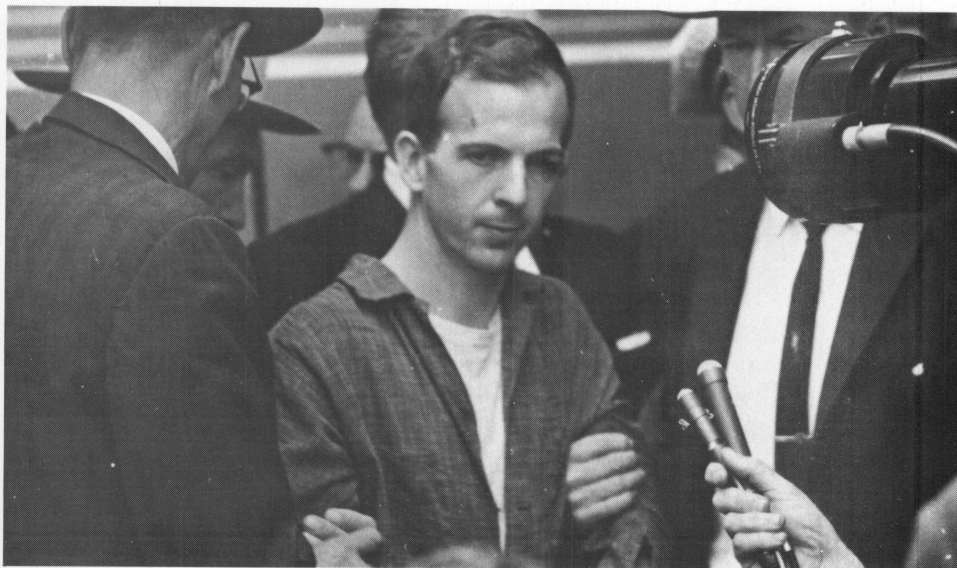
Dist. Atty. Wade said he personally will prosecute both cases, aided by assistants Bill Alexander, Frank Watts and A. D. (Jim) Bowie.



Exhibit No. 27

District Attorney Henry Wade is interviewed by the press. His interview is reported in the Dallas Times Herald article of Saturday, November 23, 1963.

After discussion of this problem with District Attorney Henry Wade, a news conference was arranged shortly before midnight. Press representatives from all over the world were carefully screened and brought to the Police Assembly Room. Oswald was then escorted to the Assembly Room to allow photographs to be taken by newsmen. The press had agreed to only photograph and observe Oswald's physical condition. The minute Oswald entered the room newsmen caused an uproar and tried to get statements from him. Oswald was taken from the room and returned to his cell after only a few minutes with the newsmen. He seemed to rather enjoy the attention.



*Exhibit No. 28
Oswald is interviewed by newsmen late Friday evening.*

Soon after Oswald returned to the jail Lieutenant Knight indicated that they were ready for Oswald to be taken to the Identification Bureau for final processing. Sergeant Wilson Warren, Jail Supervisor, and T. V. Todd, Assistant Jailer took the prisoner from the fifth floor of the City Jail to the fourth floor by the jail elevator. In the Identification Bureau Oswald was fingerprinted and photographed for police files. An informal photograph was also taken of Oswald with the officers who escorted him from the jail (See Exhibit No. 29). Sergeant Warren and Officer Todd remained with the prisoner in full view while Captain Doughty and Lieutenant Knight completed the standard procedure. The arrest record was rechecked at this time and Oswald's thumb print was added to the arrest record to indicate that his fingerprints had been taken and placed in police files. (See Exhibit No. 30). The entire process took about a half hour, and Oswald was returned to his cell at 1:10 a.m. (November 23, 1963).

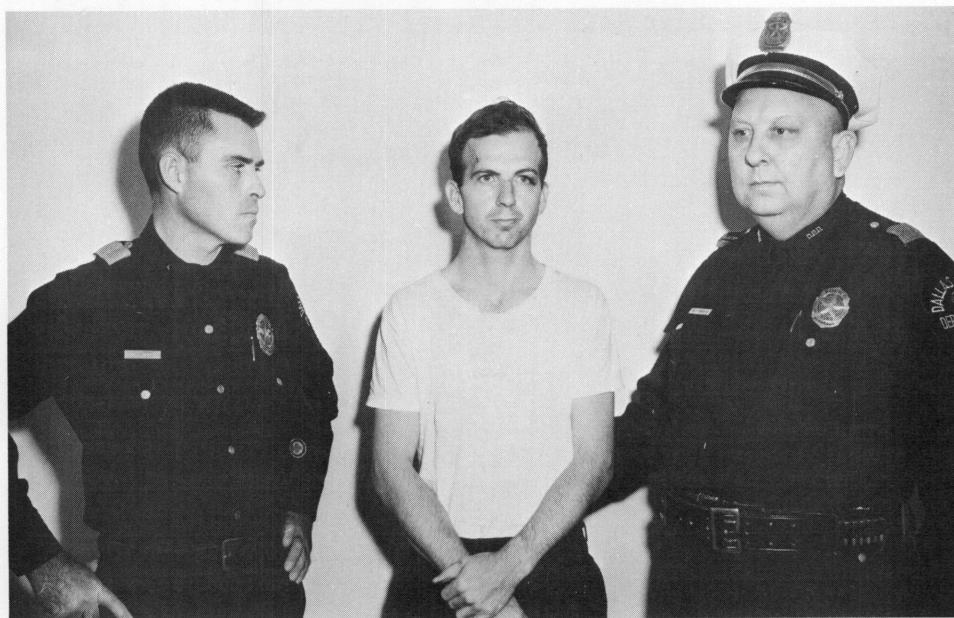


Exhibit No. 29

Oswald stands with Sergeant W. F. Warren, Jail Supervisor, and officer T. V. Todd just before being processed in the Identification Bureau.

Early that evening Mr. Bill Alexander of the District Attorney's Office received the formal charges filed against Oswald for the murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippit. At approximately 7:00 p.m. he had been brought before Justice of the Peace David Johnson for arraignment on that charge. At around midnight quite a bit of discussion took place in the department about whether or not Oswald should be immediately charged with the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. District Attorney Henry Wade and Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander reviewed the evidence. They decided at that time that sufficient evidence had been gathered to determine that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President.

131
5-9-64

ARREST REPORT
ON
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS
CPS-JS-556

FIRST NAME LEE	MIDDLE NAME HARVEY	LAST NAME OSWALD	DATE 11-22-63	TIME 140 PM	RT. THUMB PRINT
WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE 24	DATE OF BIRTH OCT. 15-39	HOME ADDRESS 1026 N. BECKLEY	ARREST NUMBER 63-98151- 41018
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE 231 W. JEFFERSON		TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) THEATRE			
CHARGE INV. MURDER & ASLT TO MURDER		BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>			
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>		LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)			
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.	
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)		PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM			
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE					
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED					
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST This man shot and killed President John F. Kennedy and Police Officer J. D. Tippit. He also shot and wounded Governor John Connally.					
ASSAULT TO MURDER OFF # F85954					
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>					
INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>		INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>		OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/>	
SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>					
ARRESTING OFFICER M. N. McDONALD	I. D. NO. 1178	ARRESTING OFFICER K. E. LYONS	I. D. NO. 1276		
OTHER OFFICER LT. E. J. CONNINGHAM	I. D. NO. 526	OTHER OFFICER PL. BENTLEY	I. D. NO. 526		
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO	CHARGE FILED	FILED BY	DATE	DATE-TIME TO CO. JAIL	
RELEASED BY	DATE-TIME	DATE-TIME	COURT	DATE-TIME	
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON-CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.-CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)					
RECORDS	SPEC. SER.	HOMICIDE	AUTO	BURGLARY	THEFT
BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/>	JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/>
TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>					
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED					

Exhibit No. 10

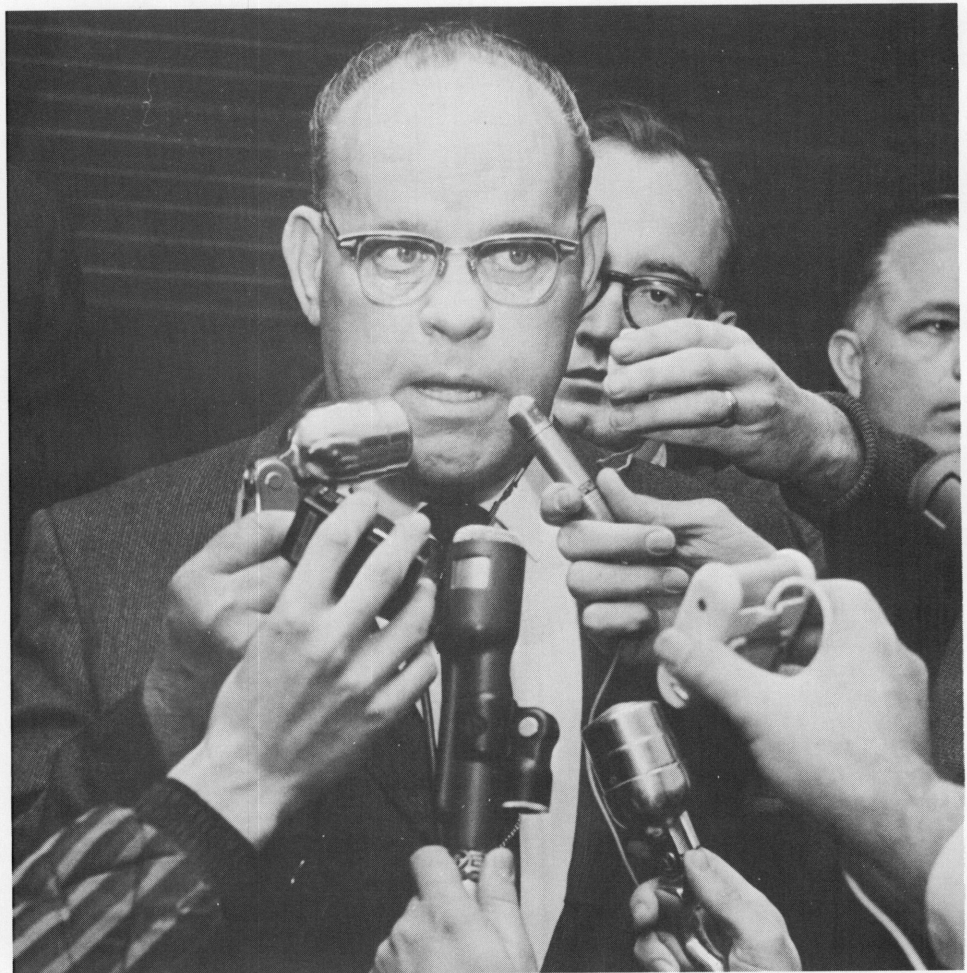
The completed arrest report on Lee Harvey Oswald.

I met with District Attorney Henry Wade and we decided to arraign the prisoner as soon as possible. This was just at the time when the Supreme Court was beginning to say that a man should be arraigned and informed of the charges against him as soon as possible. We were trying to do everything according to the principles that had been laid down at that time by the Supreme Court.

At approximately 1:30 a.m. I called the jail supervisor and requested that Lee Harvey Oswald be brought to the fourth floor for arraignment in the Identification Bureau. Justice of the Peace David Johnson conducted

the arraignment. Oswald stood with a sullen look on his face as the charges against him were read, in order to inform him that he was charged with the slaying of the President. Oswald's response was typical. He said, *"I don't know what you're talking about. What's the idea of this. What are you doing this for."*

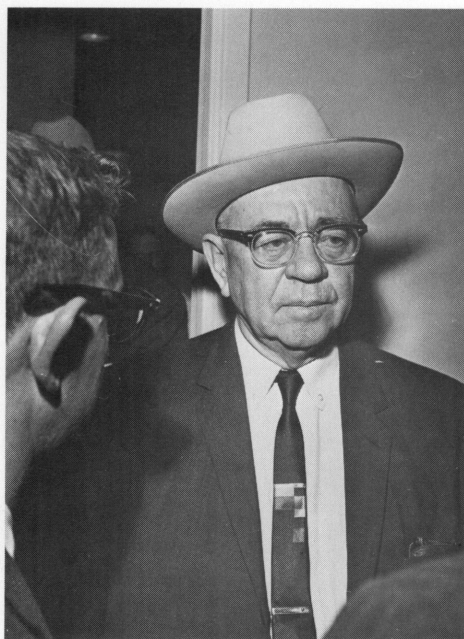
Oswald was returned to his cell by the two officers who had taken him downstairs to the arraignment. The doors on the cell in F block clicked shut for the night and Oswald was left alone with only his own thoughts to haunt him. A police guard remained on duty only a few yards away. No one was allowed to see him or bother him throughout the remainder of the night so that he would have some time to rest.



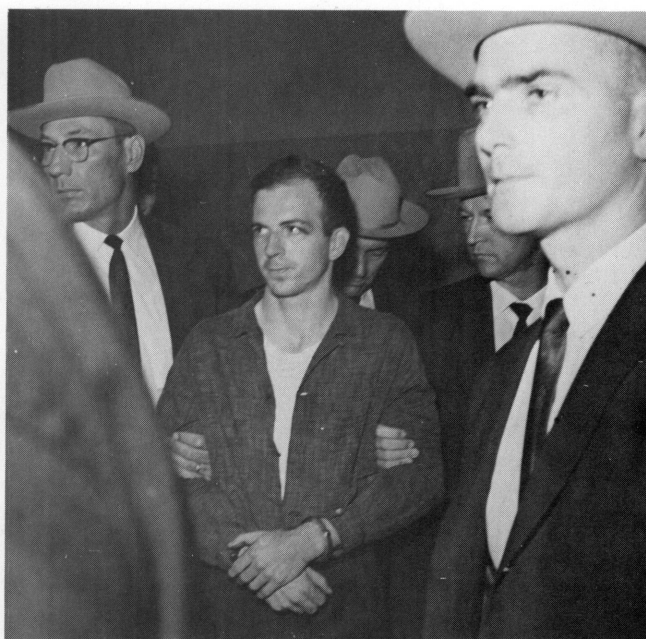
In a press interview Chief Curry explains the evidence that linked Oswald to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

I was beginning to feel the results of the crushing sorrow and strain of the day. Kennedy had been dead for about fourteen hours now. The case was far from closed, but we did have a suspect with a large amount of evidence linking him to the assassination. This was of very little comfort to me as I left my office and went home for a few hours rest.

allowed to relax. Once or twice he was taken upstairs to relieve the monotony. We were trying to be very certain that Oswald was not being coerced or harassed in any way.



Captain (Will) Fritz, head of the Dallas Homicide Bureau, was in charge of Oswald's interrogation.



Oswald shown in one of the interrogation breaks when he was taken upstairs to rest.

At about 4 o'clock Oswald requested permission to use the telephone and this was arranged immediately. He tried to make the call at that time but could not reach the party he wanted. Later in the day he completed the call and talked for about thirty minutes in privacy (See Lieutenant Lord's sworn affidavit Exhibit No. 26).

The result of the three or four hours of interrogation was completely disappointing. Oswald denied any knowledge of the assassination. He even denied shooting Officer Tippit. The following hours of interrogation were also fruitless. I have always wondered whether or not Captain Fritz could have obtained crucial information from Oswald if he had been allowed to spend two or three hours alone with him under normal interrogative conditions.

By 7:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963 we were satisfied that enough evidence had been accumulated to warrant the filing of a charge of murder against Lee Harvey Oswald for the death of Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Shortly after this Oswald was transferred from the Homicide Bureau to the fifth floor of the City Jail. As he came down the hall of the third floor from the Homicide Bureau newsmen were allowed to take photographs. A few words were exchanged as he was rushed into the private jail elevator. When asked about the assassination Oswald commented, "I don't know where you people get your information. I haven't committed any acts of violence."

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, FRANCES BOCK

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared Thurber T. Lord

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: May name is Thurber T. Lord. I entered the Dallas Police Department on November 11, 1942. I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of Police and assigned to the Service Division as Jail Lieutenant on March 29, 1960. I was on duty in this capacity on November 22, and 23, 1963, working 2:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. About 4:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963, Detective M. G. Hall of Homicide and Robbery Bureau called me and stated that Lee Harvey Oswald had requested permission to use the telephone and told me it would be o.k. I called J. L. Popplewell who was on duty on the fifth floor and told him to put Oswald on the phone. Popplewell called back within twenty or thirty minutes and said that Oswald had not been able to complete his call. He said Oswald told him that his party would not be in until later in the evening. I relayed this information to Detective Hall, who asked that Oswald be allowed to use the phone again at that time. I went to the fifth floor about 8:00 o'clock and told Popplewell to let Oswald use the phone again if he wanted to use it. Popplewell put Oswald in the telephone booth and was standing near by. I called to Popplewell and told him that Oswald was entitled to make his call privately. Popplewell was advised to keep Oswald in view but to stay back a reasonable distance. Oswald was in the telephone booth about thirty minutes, making his call and then talking to his party. After Oswald completed his call he was returned to his cell by J. L. Popplewell.

Thurber I. Lord

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 20th DAY OF August A.D. 1964



Frances Boock
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas
FRANCES BOOCK

Exhibit No. 26

An affidavit indicating that Oswald was allowed to use the telephone several times at his request.

The Platoon Lieutenant was instructed that no reporters or photographers would be allowed within the City Jail proper. The suspect, Lee Harvey Oswald, was to be kept in a maximum security cell in F block on the fifth floor. All other prisoners were removed from adjacent cells, and a police guard was kept directly outside of the cell opposite the door. When Oswald arrived on the fifth floor he was stripped and searched. His belt and other items which he might use to harm himself

Chapter VI

ASSASSINATION EVIDENCE *HOW DOES THE PUZZLE FIT?*

Within twelve hours after the assassination of John F. Kennedy investigators were overwhelmed by the vast amount of evidence that linked Oswald to the President's death. In the years that were to follow many theories and counter theories were presented to explain what happened on that fateful weekend. With the passing of time the issues have become much clearer than they were that early Saturday morning when Oswald was arraigned, but many questions still remain.



The evidence gathered during the assassination weekend was dispersed in many directions. The F.B.I. had already begun to seize evidence at the scene. Secret Service Agents had seized the President's body before the required autopsy could be performed. Although most of the evidence was gathered by the Dallas Police Department, it did not remain in our hands very long. Early Friday evening (November 22, 1963) F.B.I. Agents were anxious to have all physical evidence released to them.

The Dallas Police Department processed most of the crucial evidence pertaining to the Kennedy Assassination. Much of it was released to the F.B.I., but I took careful note of all the evidence and kept a detailed personal file. Some of the evidence has been completely misrepresented in stories that were told of the assassination. Bits of seemingly important evidence have remained almost completely ignored. Theoretical reconstructions of what might have happened should not be allowed to dominate the actual eye witness accounts and the evidence itself. In this chapter the basic evidence is presented. Much of it would certainly have been used if Oswald had come to trial. An attempt has been made to include evidence that would have been used for the defense as well as for the prosecution. Many questions remain as to just how the evidence fits together. Every man must decide for himself and act as his own jury.

FORM OF HB-403
POLICE DEPARTMENT

INDEXED

HOMICIDE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

Last Name of Person Killed KENNEDY, John F (PRESIDENT OF U. S.)			First Name John F			Middle Name 			Race Sex Age W M 47			Residence of Person Killed Washington, D. C. (White House)			Offense Serial No. F-85950											
Reported By			Title or Relationship			Race Sex Age			Address of Person Reporting			Phone of Person Reporting														
Offense as Reported (Crime) MURDER												After Investigation Changed to														
Place of Occurrence — Street and Number or Intersection Elm St. (approx. 150' W of Houston)												Division H&R		Platoon 2		Beat 101		Officers Making Report CN Dhority 476 HH Blessing 698			I.D. No. 		Name 		I.D. No. 	
Day of Week Fri		Date of Occurrence 11/22/63		Time of Day 12:30PM		Date Reported 11/23/63		Time Reported 5:10PM		Report Received By Mayo		Received—Time—Typed 5:10PM														

DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON																	
Age		Height		Weight		Eyes		Hair		Beard		Complexion		Identifying Marks, Scars, Etc.		Clothing	
Coroner Notified Joe B. Brown						Name of Coroner Attending—Time of Arrival 						Name of Prosecutor Attending—Time of Arrival 					
Pronounced Dead by Physician Dr. Kemp Clark, 1PM, Parkland Hospital						Address 						Person With Whom Accused Lived or Associated 					

DETAILS OF OFFENSE (Give Circumstances of Occurrence of Offense and its Investigation) Use Both Sides of This Sheet.

The expired was riding in motorcade with wife and Governor John Connally, and his wife. Witnesses heard gun shot and saw the expired slump forward. More shots were heard and the expired fell into his wife's lap. Governor Connally was also shot at this time. Car in which they were riding was escorted to Parkland Hospital by Dallas Police Officers.

Witness Taken into Custody		Address		Witness Taken into Custody		Address	
All witnesses affidavits are in Homicide Office.							

Known, Suspected or Possible Motives

DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED																					
Name if Known		Alias		Address		Sex		Color		Age		Height		Weight		Eyes		Hair		Complexion	
Beard		Nativity		Occupation		Dress and Other Marks		Cause for Suspicion													
Name if Known		Alias		Address		Sex		Color		Age		Height		Weight		Eyes		Hair		Complexion	
Beard		Nativity		Occupation		Dress and Other Marks		Cause for Suspicion													
Name if Known		Alias		Address		Sex		Color		Age		Height		Weight		Eyes		Hair		Complexion	
Beard		Nativity		Occupation		Dress and Other Marks		Cause for Suspicion													

Persons Arrested—Name—Address Lee Harvey Oswald						Race Sex Age W M 25		Arresting Officers Lt. E. L. Cunningham 464 MN McDonald 1178		I.D. No. 		Charge MURDER	
Officers Assigned to Investigate (Include I.D. No.)						This Offense Declared Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Date		Commanding Officer			
Case File Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Disposition Code		By		Date							

REMARKS:

RECORDS BUREAU

Exhibit No. 31

The homicide report filed after the death of President John F. Kennedy.

FORM OP-GF-362		INDEXED		GENERAL OFFENSE REPORT		TABULATED CM	
POLICE DEPARTMENT				CITY OF DALLAS			
				NOV 23 1963			
(1) Last Name of Complainant (or Firm Name)		First Name Middle Name		(2) Race Sex Age	(3) Residence of Complainant		(4) Offense Serial No.
CONNALLY, John D. (Governor of Texas)				W m 46	Governor's Mansion		F-85954
(5) Reported By		(6) Title or Relationship		(7) Race Sex Age	(8) Address of Person Reporting		(9) Phone of Person Reporting
					1010 Colorado, Austin, Texas		
(10) Offense as Reported (Crime)				(11) Complainant's Phone		(12) Other Telephone — Location	
ASSAULT TO MURDER							
(13) Place of Occurrence — Street on — Street at or Number				(14) Division	(15) Platoon	(16) Beat	(17) Officers Making Report I.D. No. Name I.D. No.
Elm Street, (approx. 150' W of Houston)				F	2	101	Lt. R. E. McKinney 828
(18) Day of Week	(19) Date of Occurrence	(20) Time of Day		(21) Date Reported	(22) Time Reported	(23) Report Received By	(24) Received — Time — Typed
Fri	11/22/63	12:30PM		11/23/63	7:30PM	Mayo	7:30PM
(25) Person Attacked — Description, Occupation, Etc.				(26) Motive		(27) Injuries Received	
compl.							
(28) Property Attacked — Type Premises — Property Used For				(29) Damage Done			
(30) How Attacked — How Committed — How Entrance Gained				(31) Trademark			
shot							
(32) Weapon or Instrument Used — Means of Attack				(33) Vehicle Used — How Escaped			
rifle							
(34) Details of Offense							
<p>Mr. Connally was present in the Presidential Motorcade, enroute from downtown Dallas to the Trade Mart on Stemmons Expressway. Mr. Connally was shot by an assailant in the near vicinity of the intersection of Elm & Houston Streets. Mr. Connally sustained a gunshot wound with the point of entry located in the posterior of the right shoulder, ranging downward thru the chest, exiting on the right chest just below right nipple. The bullet continued, striking the right wrist, palmside, exiting 2 inches from the wrist joint. A fragment continued, entered the interior portion of the left thigh causing a flesh wound. Dr. Robert Shaw, chief of the Thoracic Surgery, Parkland Hospital, states that Mr. Connally's condition is favorable for recovery.</p>							
(35) Suspects Name - Address				(36) Race Sex Age	(37) Height	(38) Weight	(39) Eyes (40) Hair (41) Clothing — Other Description
(42) Witnesses Name - Address				(43) Race Sex Age	(44) Connection		(45) Telephone Number
(46) Quantity	(47) Unit	(48) Description of Property Stolen — Use Standard Terms — Serial Numbers			(49) Estimated Value	(50) Date Recovered	(51) Value
(52) I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above described articles delivered to me by				TOTAL VALUE			
(53) Date	(54) (Signed)	STOLEN		a	b	c	d
(55) Officers Assigned to Investigate (Include I.D. No.)		RECOVERED					
(56) Persons Arrested — Name — Address				(57) Race Sex Age	(58) Arresting Officers I.D. No.		(59) Charge
Lee Harvey Oswald				W m 25	Lt. E. L. Cunningham 464 MNMcDonald 1178		ASSAULT TO MURDER
This Offense Declared				(63) Date		(64) Commanding Officer	
(60) Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> (61) Pending <input type="checkbox"/> (62) Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>							
(65) Case File							
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (66) Disposition Code				(67) By		(68) Date	

RECORDS BUREAU

Exhibit No. 32

The general offense report indicating the offense of assault to murder in the shooting of Governor John Connally.

FORM OF HB-403
POLICE DEPARTMENT

INDEXED

HOMICIDE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

Last Name of Person Killed TIPPITT, J. D.		First Name J. D.		Middle Name		Race w/m/34	Sex m	Age 34	Residence of Person Killed 238 Glencarin CA42294		Offense Serial No. F 85827	
Reported By Bus: Police Officer #884 City of Dallas		Title or Relationship RI 89711		Race RI 89711		Sex RI 89711		Age RI 89711		Address of Person Reporting		
Offense as Reported (Crime) MURDER						After Investigation Changed to						
Place of Occurrence — Street and Number or Intersection 400 blk E. Tenth						Division R	Platoon 2	Beat 108	Officers Making Report C. E. Talbert 463		I.D. No. 463	
Day of Week Fri	Date of Occurrence 11-22-63		Time of Day 1:18pm		Date Reported 11-22-63	Time Reported 1:18pm		Report Received By Cave		Received—Time—Typed 5pm-same		
DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON												
Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Build	Complexion	Identifying Marks, Scars, Etc.			Clothing		
Coroner Notified Judge Joe B Brown Jr.					Name of Coroner Attending—Time of Arrival A.M.			Name of Prosecutor Attending—Time of Arrival P.M.				
Pronounced Dead by Physician Dr. Liguori Methodist Hospital DOA at 1:30pm						Person With Whom Accused Lived or Associated						
<p>DETAILS OF OFFENSE (Give Circumstances of Occurrence of Offense and its Investigation) Use Both Sides of This Sheet.</p> <p>Deceased driving Squad Car #10 east on Tenth stopped to interrogate a suspect who was walking west on Tenth. Suspect walked to Officer's car on the right hand side, they talked through the closed window for a few seconds. Deceased got out of the car and started to walk around the front of the car to suspect, as he reached the hood of car suspect started shooting striking deceased once in the right temple, once in right side of chest and once in center of stomach. Suspect ran south on Patton from location toward Jefferson. Suspect was later arrested in the balcony of the Texas Theatre at 231 W. Jefferson. Suspect's gun a 38 Special was recovered and turned over to Homicide Bureau. Deceased taken to Methodist Hospital by Dudley-Hughes ambulance and pronounced DOA at 1:30pm by Dr. Liguori, Judge Joe B. Brown, Jr ordered autopsy, transferred to Parkland Hospital Next of Kin has been notified. Personal effects placed in property room.</p>												
Known, Suspected or Possible Motives												
DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED												
Name If Known		Alias	Address		Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion
Build	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks				Cause for Suspicion					
Name If Known		Alias	Address		Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion
Build	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks				Cause for Suspicion					
Name If Known		Alias	Address		Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion
Build	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks				Cause for Suspicion					
Persons Arrested—Name—Address Lee Oswald					Race w/m/24	Sex m	Age 24	Arresting Officers		I.D. No.	Charge	
Officers Assigned to Investigate (Include I.D. No.)					This Offense Declared Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Date		Commanding Officer			
Case File Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Disposition Code		By		Date						
REMARKS:												
RECORDS BUREAU												

Exhibit No. 33

The homicide report filed after the death of Officer J. D. Tippit.



Exhibit No. 34

The 6.5 caliber Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, No. C2766, with a four-power scope which was recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Oswald's palm print was found under the wooden foregrip on the barrel. This would indicate that Oswald had handled the rifle at a time when it was disassembled. All other prints on the rifle were of poor quality and were not able to be used for identity or comparison purposes.

CASE OF J.D. TIPPIT (DECEASED), JOHN F. KENNEDY (DECEASED) AND
LEE OSWALD (SUSPECT) 7992

DALLAS CITY-COUNTY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION LABORATORY
DCCCL 3531

INTERIM EXAMINATION REPORT CHEMICAL, TOXICOLOGICAL, ETC.

Specimen: (Use attached sheet for complete description, if necessary.) Date Received 11/23/63

Ex #1: One manila envelope containing a paraffin cast of the right side of the face of Lee Oswald.

Delivered by (B. G. Brown)
(G. M. Doughty)

Ex #2: One manila envelope containing a paraffin cast of the left hand of Lee Oswald.

Received by (L. Anderson)

Ex #3: One manila envelope containing a paraffin cast of the right hand of Lee Oswald.

Envelope Identification:

Ex #1: EX#1 BGB 11-23-63 GMD 11-22-63 WEB - JBHicks Right Side of face
Ex #2: CSS 7992 11-22-63 WEB JBHicks left Hand EX#2 BGB 11-23-63 GMD
Ex #3: 11-22-63 WEB J.B.Hicks Right Hand CSS 7992 EX#3 BGB 11-23-63 GMD

Examination Requested: Determine if nitrates are present on Exhibits #1, 2 and 3.

Requested by: Dallas Police Department.

Result of Examination:

No nitrates were found on Exhibit #1.

Nitrate patterns consistent with the subject having discharged a firearm were present on Exhibits #2 and 3. The pattern on Exhibit #3 is typical of the patterns produced in firing a revolver.

Analyst: Louie L. Anderson

Methods:
(1) Diphenylbenzidine test.

Dallas City-County Criminal
Investigation Laboratory

Date: 11/23/63

Report to: Lt. J. C. Day

Specimen to: Discarded.

Exhibits: Sketches of nitrate
patterns of casts.

Exhibit No. 35

The paraffin test taken of Lee Harvey Oswald, November 22, 1963. This routine test is designed to show if nitrates are present on a subject to verify that he has discharged a firearm. Oswald had a nitrate pattern on his hand consistent with the allegation that he fired the revolver which killed Officer Tippit. A paraffin test taken of the right side of Oswald's face did not reveal any nitrates from having fired a rifle, thus offering no proof that Oswald had recently fired a rifle.

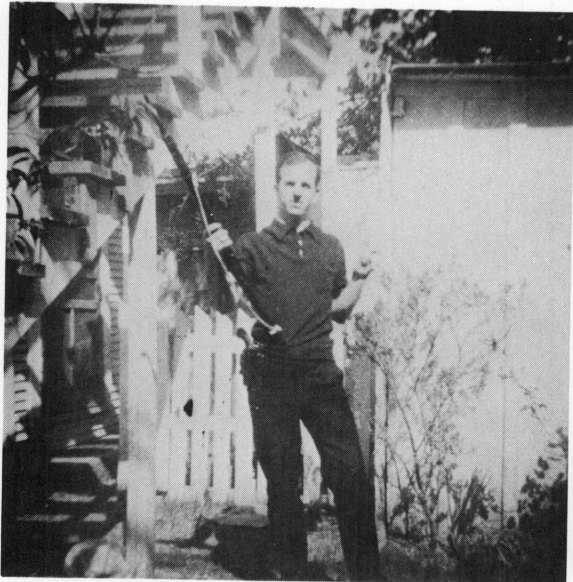


Exhibit No. 36

*Photographs found in Oswald's possession. These photographs were taken of Lee Harvey Oswald by Marina Oswald according to her own testimony. Investigators were able to identify the house as the rented house on Neely Street where Oswald and his family lived from March 2, 1963 to April 24, 1963. Retouched versions of these photographs were used in magazine and newspaper stories shortly after the assassination. These are unretouched copies of the original photographs. Oswald is holding copies of two newspapers in his hand, *The Worker* and *The Militant*. The rifle and the pistol in the photographs are similar to those recovered in the investigation.*



Exhibit No. 37

Investigators restage the Oswald photographs for comparison purposes.

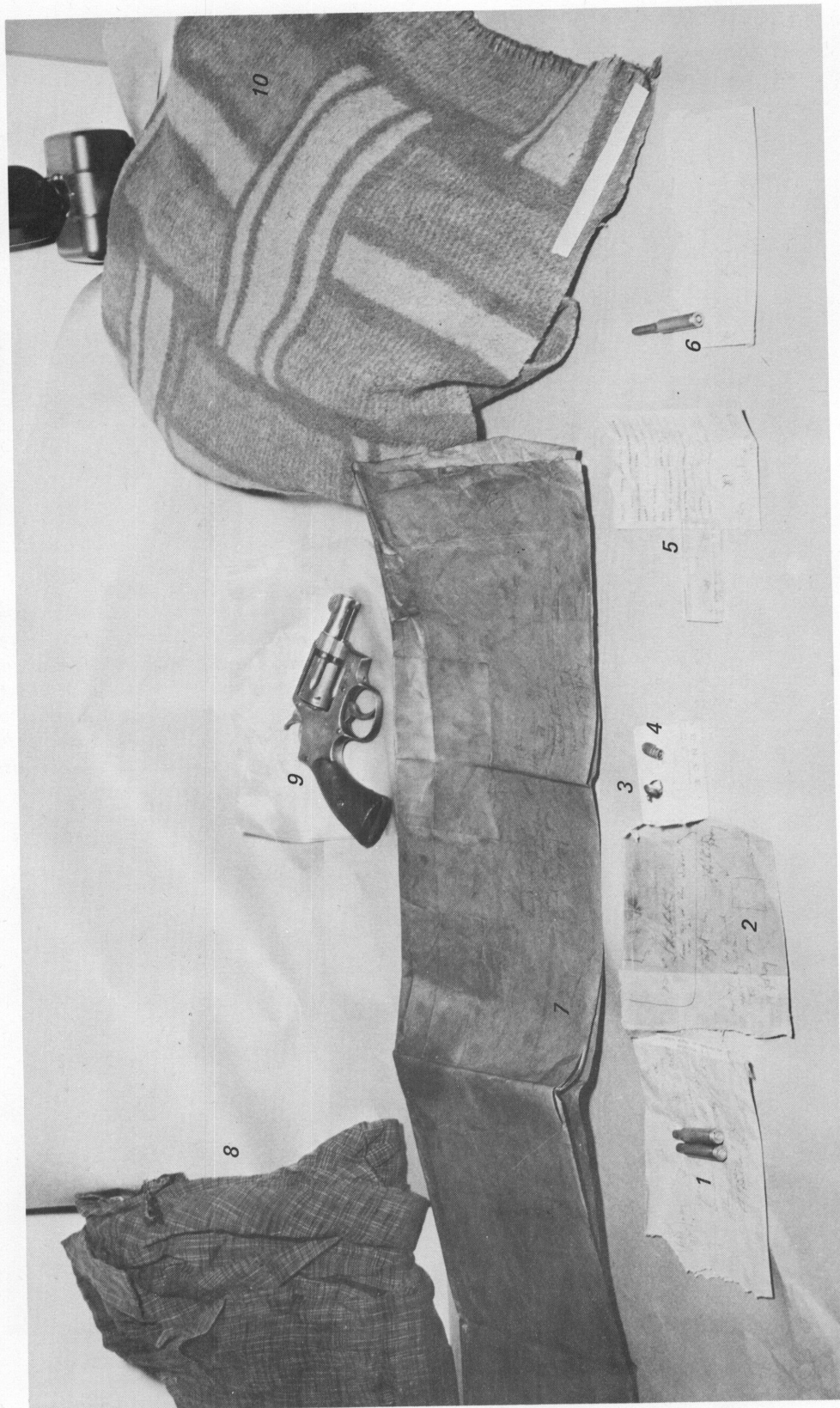


Exhibit No. 38

Evidence released to the F.B.I. Laboratory for tests.

- 1. Two 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher Carcano cartridge cases found in the Book Depository Building. Three were found in all.*
- 2. Oswald's right palm print found on a book carton which was part of the sniper's perch in the Book Depository.*
- 3. A metal fragment from the arm of Governor Connally. Bullet fragments were also found in the front seat cushion of the presidential car, beside the front seat and in the back seat (See F.B.I. Lab Report in Exhibit No. 39).*
- 4. A .38 Special bullet taken from Officer Tippit's body. Four bullets were recovered from Officer Tippit (See F.B.I. Lab Reports in Exhibit No. 39 and 40).*
- 5. Textile fibers found on the left side of the butt plate of the recovered rifle. An attempt was made to link these fibers with similar fibers in Oswald's shirt.*
- 6. The unfired 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge which was found in the sniper's rifle.*
- 7. A paper bag probably constructed from wrapping paper and tape at the Texas School Book Depository. On the morning of the assassination Oswald had carried a similar package with him when he rode to work with Buell Frazier. This is probably the same bag which was found on the sixth floor by investigators. The bag was large enough to carry the rifle, and did have latent fingerprints which were later identified as Oswald's.*
- 8. Oswald's sport shirt which he was wearing at the time of his arrest.*
- 9. The Smith and Wesson .38 caliber revolver, No. V510210, taken from Oswald in the Texas Theater.*
- 10. Oswald's green and brown blanket from the Paine's garage in Irving. Oswald apparently used the blanket to wrap a rifle for storage. Marina Oswald testified that she had seen a rifle wrapped in the blanket. The Paines had seen something stored in the blanket but did not know what it was.*

REPORT
of the



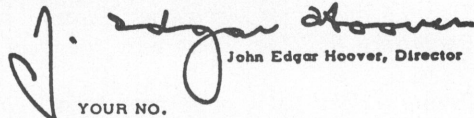
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

November 23, 1963

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY


John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. PC-78243 BX
LAB. NO. D-436461 AX

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: See below

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic - Microscopic Analyses -
Fingerprint - Document

Specimens:

Evidence received from Special Agent Elmer L. Todd, Washington Field
Office of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q1 Bullet from stretcher

Evidence received from Special Agent Orin Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

Q3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat

2-Chief, U. S. Secret Service

2-FBI, Dallas

Page 1

(continued on next page)

Evidence received from Special Agent James W. Sibert and Special Agent Francis O'Neill, Jr., of the Baltimore Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q4 Metal fragment from the President's head
- Q5 Metal fragment from the President's head

Evidence received from Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q6 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
- Q7 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
- Q8 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from rifle
- Q9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connolly
- Q10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag
- Q11 Suspect's shirt
- Q12 Blanket
- Q13 Bullet from Officer Tippett

- K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766
- K2 Paper and tape sample from shipping department, Texas Public School Book Depository
- K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248

Evidence obtained by FBI Laboratory personnel during examination of the President's limousine:

- Q14 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floor board carpet
- Q15 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

Also Submitted: Photograph of rifle, K1
Finger and palm prints of Lee Harvey Oswald

Results of examinations:

The bullet, Q1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle bullet. Specimen Q1 weighs 158.6 grains. It consists of a copper alloy jacket with a lead core.

PC-78243 BX

Page 2

(continued on next page)

Specimen Q2 is a portion of the core of a rifle bullet. Specimen Q2 weighs 44.6 grains and is composed of a portion of the copper alloy jacket and a portion of the lead core. Specimen Q3 is a portion of the base section of a copper alloy rifle bullet. Q3 weighs 21.0 grains and is composed of a section of the jacket from which the lead core is missing. It could not be determined whether specimens Q2 and Q3 are portions of the same bullet or are portions of two separate bullets.

The rifle, K1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/38. Test bullets were fired from this rifle for comparison with specimens Q1, Q2 and Q3. As a result, Q1, Q2 and Q3 were identified as having been fired from the submitted rifle.

Specimens Q6 and Q7 are 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. They were manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois, as was the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, Q8.

Test cartridge cases obtained from the submitted rifle were compared with specimens Q6 and Q7. As a result, specimens Q6 and Q7 were identified as having been fired in this rifle. The bullet, Q13, from Officer Tippet, is a .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet. Q13 weighs 156.6 grains and possesses the physical characteristics of 158 grain Western-Winchester revolver bullets. The surface of Q13 is so badly mutilated that there are not sufficient individual microscopic characteristics present for identification purposes. It was determined, however, that the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, K3, is among those weapons which produce general rifling impressions of the type found on Q13.

The lead metal of Q4 and Q5, Q9, Q14 and Q15 is similar to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Q2.

A small tuft of textile fibers was found adhering to a jagged area on the left side of the metal butt plate on the K1 gun. Included in this tuft of fibers were gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers which match in microscopic characteristics the gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers composing the Q11 shirt of the suspect. These fibers could have originated from this shirt.

PC-78243 BX

Page 3

(continued on next page)

A single brown viscose fiber and several light green cotton fibers were found adhering to the Q10 paper bag. These fibers match in microscopic characteristics the brown viscose fibers and light green cotton fibers present in the composition of the Q12 blanket and could have originated from this blanket.

It is pointed out, however, that fibers do not exhibit sufficient individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular source to the exclusion of all others.

No fibers were found on the K1 gun that could be associated with the Q12 blanket and no fibers were found on the Q10 paper bag that could be associated with the Q11 shirt.

The debris, including foreign textile fibers and hairs, removed from the Q12 blanket and Q11 shirt has been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons. These pillboxes and the glass microscope slides containing fibers removed from K1 and Q10 are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for possible future comparisons with additional items of the suspect's clothing should they be recovered.

The Q12 blanket has been folded double and one corner has been folded in and pinned with a safety pin. A length of white cotton cord has been tied around this corner giving it a triangular-shaped appearance as if it had once contained a long object.

The paper of the wrapping and the tape, Q10, were found to have the same observable physical characteristics as the known wrapping paper and tape, K2, from the Texas Public School Book Depository.

The inside surface of specimen Q10 did not disclose markings identifiable with the rifle, K1. A number of indentations, folds and extraneous markings appear on the inner surface of the Q10 wrapping.

The latent prints appearing in the photograph taken of the rifle, K1, by the Dallas Police Department, are too fragmentary and indistinct to be of any value for identification purposes. Photographs of this weapon taken by this Bureau also failed to produce prints of sufficient legibility for comparison purposes.

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PC-78243 BX

(continued on next page)

A latent fingerprint was developed on the wrapping paper, Q10, which was identified with the left index finger impression of Lee Harvey Oswald. In addition, one latent palm print developed on specimen Q10 was identified with the right palm print of Oswald.

No latent prints of value were developed on Oswald's revolver, the cartridge cases, the unfired cartridge, the clip in the rifle or the inner parts of the rifle.

Specimens Q1 through Q5, Q14 and Q15 are being retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of the U. S. Secret Service.

Specimens Q6 through Q13, K1, K2 and K3 are being returned to the Dallas Police Department by Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Field Office of this Bureau. The photograph of the latent print on the rifle is being returned separately. The fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald are being retained.

PC-78243 BX

Page 5

**REPORT
of the**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

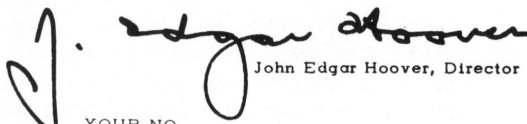
To: **Mr. Jesse E. Curry**
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

March 31, 1964

Airmail

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING**


John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. **62-109060**
LAB. NO. **PC-79846 BX HB**

Examination requested by: **FBI, Dallas**

Reference: **Letter from FBI, Dallas dated 3/14/64**

Examination requested: **Firearms - Spectrographic**

Specimens:

**Evidence listed on attached page received from FBI, Dallas
on 3/16/64**

C251 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 1)
C252 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 2)
C253 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 3)

(Note: pages 1 and 2 combined)

Exhibit No. 40

The F.B.I. Laboratory Reports on the bullets that killed Officer Tippit.

Results of examination:

The C251 bullet is a caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C252 bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.8 grains. It was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C253 bullet is a copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, C15, the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248. No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as C15 are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C253 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Police Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets was spectrographically

examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copper-coated bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 cartridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among those obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was spectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C138 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

Specimens C251 through C253 are being retained in the FBI Laboratory.




**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION** Approval not required

ALEK **JAMES** **HIDELL**
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. **42 224 559 5321** has
been classified in Class **1-A** (Until **1963**) by ☐ Local Board ☐ Appeal Board,
by vote of **3-2** to **President**
(Show vote on appeal board cases only)

(Date of mailing) **1963** (Member or clerk of local board)

(Registrant must sign here)



The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.
The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.
FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

**FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER**

L. H. OSWALD

Name **L. H. Oswald**

Signature **P. J. Hidell**
JUN 15 1963

Issued Chapter President

Exhibit No. 41

The forged identification papers in Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest. The name "Alek" was the nickname by which Oswald was known in Russia. The last name "Hidell" was probably a fictitious name chosen for its similarity to the name "Fidel." Oswald used the name "Hidell" as the president of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba. Oswald was apparently the only member.

The post office box key for P.O. Box 2915 rented in Dallas by Oswald from October 9, 1962 to May 14, 1963. The rifle serial number C2766 was shipped to this box on March 20, 1963 and the .38 caliber pistol taken from Oswald in the Texas Theater had also been shipped to the same box.

[illegible]

A duplicate of the ad from which Oswald purchased the rifle in the name of "A. Hiddell, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas." Both the order coupon and the money order used for the purchase were identified by handwriting experts as having been filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald.

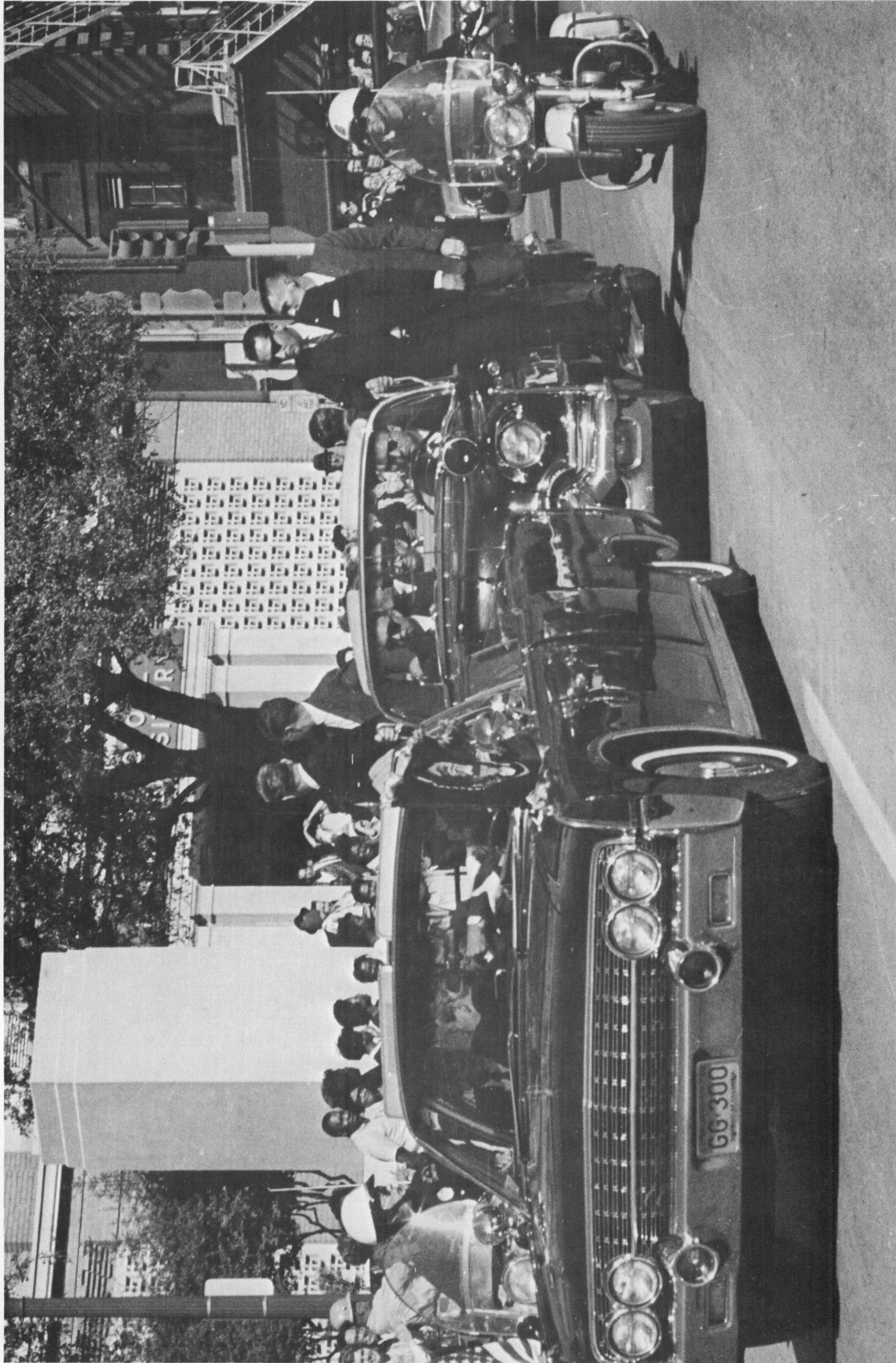


Exhibit No. 44

The Controversial Associated Press Photograph of the motorcade as it passed the School Book Depository. President Kennedy has already been hit. How was the President hit this early if the tree in the background still blocks the view to the Depository window? A man is standing in the Book Depository doorway, and many have said that he closely resembles Lee Harvey Oswald. Is it possible that the man in the doorway is Lee Harvey Oswald?

A portion of the AP photo showing the President and Governor Connally. President Kennedy is grotesquely clutching at his coat lapel. The Warren Commission estimated from this that the shot was fired two seconds before the picture was taken. The photographer, James Altgens, remembered hearing the first crack (shot) as he was taking the picture. From his position down Elm Street the noise of the shot would have been heard after the shot had already hit.



Exhibit 45

A blowup of crucial portions of the AP photo. The picture which resembles Oswald can be compared with an actual photo of Oswald taken during a press conference Friday night.



A portion of the AP photo showing the man in the doorway. The Warren Commission attempted to prove that the man was Billy N. Lovelady who worked at the Depository.



An actual photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald at a press interview Friday evening November 22, 1963.

Exhibit No. 46

An artist's reconstruction of the events of the assassination as recorded in crucial frames of the Zapruder movie.

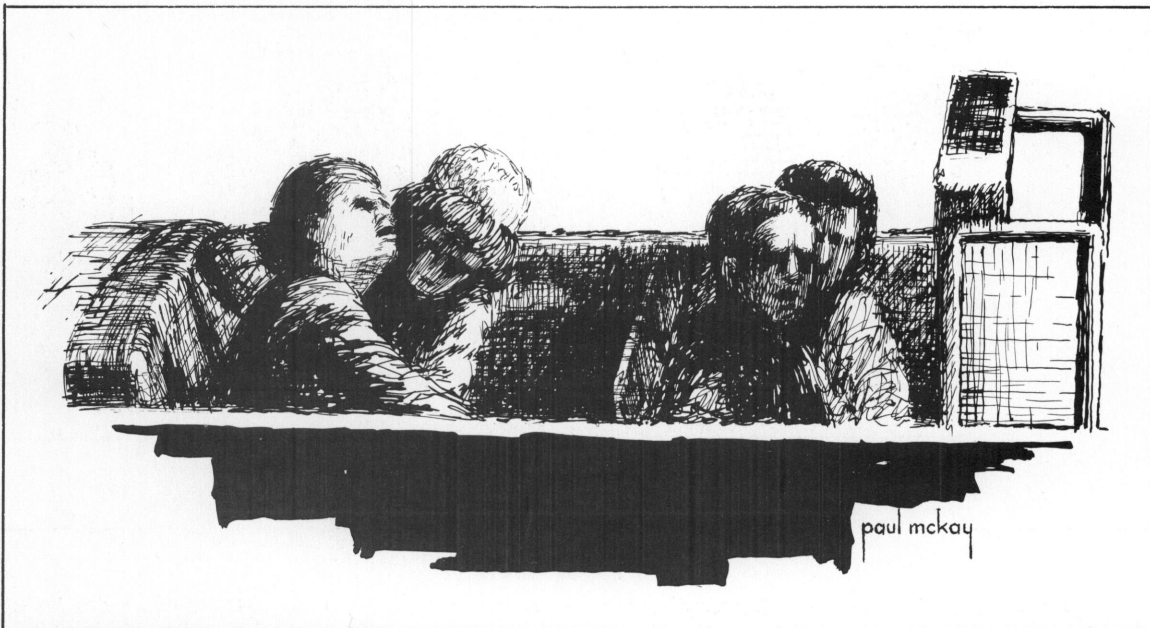
The 8-mm camera of Abraham Zapruder captured the sequence of events during the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The F.B.I. established that 18.3 frames of movie film were shot per second which allows a timed reconstruction of the shots which entered the presidential car. The Zapruder film does not show the first shot that struck President Kennedy. Kennedy had disappeared behind the sign that stood between Zapruder and the motorcade. By the time President Kennedy emerged from behind the sign (frame 225) it was apparent that he had already been hit. The first shot must have struck Kennedy somewhere between frames 206 and 225 while he was hidden from view behind the sign. The tree in front of the Texas School Book Depository would have blocked the view of the sniper in the sixth floor window until frame 210.



After emerging from behind the sign Kennedy's face is distorted. His left hand clutches his lapel, and his right is rising toward his throat. By frame 230 (see sketch) Kennedy had hunched forward with both hands at his throat. This is about 1.3 seconds since Kennedy had disappeared from view behind the sign. Kennedy was then profoundly affected by the first shot, but Governor Connally was still clutching his hat in the air completely unaffected by the shot. By Governor Connally's own testimony he had heard the first shot and had mentally wondered what was wrong before he was hit. The first shot would already have reached the car in that case because bullets travel faster than sound. Both the Governor and Mrs. Connally are sure that it was the second shot entering the car that struck him. The Zapruder movie tends to corroborate this testimony.



Governor Connally cannot be seen to be affected by the bullet that hit him until frame 236 (see sketch). Connally's shoulders buckle and he slumps from the impact of the bullet which struck him in the back. A fragment struck his wrist, and the bullet lodged in his left leg. The Governor's reaction to this shot is recorded on the film approximately 1.65 seconds after the motorcade passed out of view behind the sign (frame 206), but it is impossible to say exactly how much time had elapsed since Kennedy had been hit.



After a bullet had struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck (or upper back) he was struck by a second bullet. The Zapruder film recorded the moment of impact as the President's head exploded with brain tissue and blood blown backward from the right side of his head. In frame 312 just before the President was hit he was slumped to the left clutching his throat as Jacqueline desperately tried to help him. (See sketch). A little less than six seconds had elapsed since the motorcade passed behind the sign with Kennedy waving to the crowd.

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 16, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Officer W. B. Barnett
Statement

Sir:


I made detail at 9:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963. I received my instructions from Captain Lawrence who instructed us to work traffic; watch the people in the crowd to see they didn't throw anything at the President or his motorcade and that it was lawful for people to carry placards but not throw them. Captain Lawrence told us to stop the cars when the motorcade came through.

I was assigned to Elm and Houston not later than 10:00 a.m. and stayed on my assignment until the motorcade came through. I was on my assignment at 10:00 a.m. I was on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston.

I checked the Texas Depository Building around 11:00 a.m. and it was raining and all windows were closed. I talked to some people from the building who wanted to know what time the motorcade would come by. They stated that the building was full of people and they wanted to see the President and Mrs. Kennedy. I advised them to come out on the corner at 11:45 a.m. and at that time close to 100 people came out and lined the sidewalks. When the motorcade came through, I helped stop Elm Street and the Southbound traffic on Houston. I also stopped traffic on the small street which runs directly in front of the Depository Building which dead-ends into the railroad track from Elm and Houston.

When the shots were fired, I looked up and could not see anyone or anything extending out of the windows. I thought the shots were coming from top of the building.

Respectfully submitted,



W. E. Barnett
Patrolman, Traffic Division

WEB:nw

Exhibit No. 47

Eye witness statement of Officer W. B. Barnett. This statement is similar to those of other officers who thought the shots were coming from the Book Depository Building but did not see the sniper or the rifle in the window. (For other eye witness accounts see pages 30 and 61-62).

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 16, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of J. M. Smith

Sir:

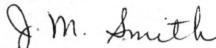
On the morning of November 22, 1963, instructions were to make detail at 8:45 a.m., which I did, and then I received my assignment to work traffic at Elm and Houston and also assist in the control of the crowd in that vicinity. I was to report to my assignment no later than 10:00 a.m.

My instructions were from Captain P. W. Lawrence to hold all the traffic up when the motorcade was approaching. I was to assist in handling of the crowd - more specifically to be on the lookout for anyone throwing things from the crowd.

At approximately 11:50 a.m. there was a white male who had an epileptic seizure on the esplanade which was between Elm and Main Street on Houston. I went from my assignment down to see if my assistance was needed. After the man was put into the ambulance and sent to the hospital, I reported back to my assignment.

I was standing in the middle of Elm Street from the southeast curb of Elm and Houston Streets at the time of the shooting. I heard the shots and thought they were coming from bushes of the overpass.

Respectfully submitted,



J. M. Smith
Traffic Division

JMS:nw

Exhibit No. 48

Eye witness statement of Officer J. M. Smith. This statement is similar to those of other officers who thought the shots were coming from the direction of the underpass (For other eye witness accounts see pages 30 and 61-62).

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

December 4, 1963

Subject: Assignment on Date of President
Kennedy's Assassination

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, I was assigned to work the railroad tracks over the Triple Underpass. I was given this assignment by Lt. W. F. Southard. As I recall, he instructed me to keep all persons off the Overpass at this location during the parade. It was my understanding that I was to keep all unauthorized persons away from this location; however, I do not recall whether Lt. Southard used the word "unauthorized."


There were several railroad employees working on the railroad tracks at this location when I arrived on my assignment. Several of these employees came to the Overpass just prior to the parade's arrival, and were standing near me along the east side of the Overpass banister. I do not recall any specific instructions regarding railroad employee's; however, I checked all of these persons to be sure they were working for the railroad yards. After I had checked with them, I assumed it to be permissible for them to stand at this location. I was standing in back of them so I could watch them.

Since the railroad employees were working in the vicinity and some of them were working directly on the Overpass, it did not occur to me that there would be anything wrong with my allowing them to go to the banister at the side of the tracks to watch the parade, because I knew that this was railroad property.

While I was on assignment at this location, some other persons, who were not railroad employees, attempted to come on this Overpass, but I would not allow them to do so.

After the motorcade turned from Houston Street to Elm Street, I was watching the railroad employees very closely so that I would be in a position to prevent any incident. When I heard the shots, I was standing directly in back of these railroad employees and I then moved to the railroad Overpass banister to see what was happening. I then saw the President slumping over in the car and other persons falling down on the grass in the vicinity of the President's car. The President's car and a couple of other cars left the scene immediately at a high rate of speed with a motorcycle escort. I then observed some officers running toward the building on the northeast corner of Elm and Houston. I immediately ran towards the same building and assisted in blocking off the building.

Respectfully,



J. W. Foster
Patrolman, #1194
Traffic Division

JWF/jh

Exhibit No. 49

Eye witness statement of Officer J. W. Foster which explains the apparent breach of security at the triple underpass and what he saw from that location.

Identification cards and handwritten addresses which were in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet when he was arrested.

PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY	
FROM	24 October 1956
TO	11 September 1959
SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL <i>Lee Harvey Oswald</i>	
SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER (Typed name and grade) <i>[Signature]</i> A. S. AYERS JR., Lt., USMCB	
If found, drop in mail box. Postmaster: Postage guaranteed. Return to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DGK), Washington 25, D. C.	

COMPLIMENTS OF THE GAJOEN KANKO HOTEL (EM ONLY)

TO SENDAI
TO NIKKO

STATION

IS MIN. BY
TRAIN (ACK. NO.)
OR TAXI TO
GAJOEN KANKO
HOTEL

TO "TACHIKAWA"
"CHIO" LINE

AVE. "E"

COAKYU LINE
TO ZAMA

SHINJUKU STATION

10th St

NATIONAL MUSEUM
ENTRANCE

AVE. "F"

SHINJUKU STATION

10th St

IMPERIAL PALACE

3rd St

ROKKO
JACUZZI
BAR

TO TOKYO
STATION

10th St

AVE. "A"

TO YOKOHAMA

30th St
36th St

MEGURO STATION

5TH STOP FROM RTO

SHINJUKU STATION

TO YOKOHAMA

AVE. "B"

TO YOKOHAMA

AVE. "A" (HIGHWAY TO YOKOHAMA)

(A SPECIAL SERVICES HOTEL)

TEL. 49-0111
49-1111

雅叙園觀光ホテル

東京目黒

SPECIAL SERVICES HOTEL
(LGM Only) THE FOLLOWING ARE JUST A FEW THING OFFERED YOU

Dining Room	Gift Shops	Sundry Sales Store	Washing Service
Bar Facilities	Bus Tours	Barber Shop	Army Post Office
Grill Room	Cold Service	Room Service	Phone Service
Dancing	Floor Shows	Laundry & Pressing	Check Books
New Sales	Game Room	Sukiyaki Room	Information
Q. S. Phone Set	Taxi Service		Room Garden

U.S. FORCES, JAPAN (在日本軍)	
IDENTIFICATION CARD (身分証明書)	
Name (姓名) OSWALD, LEE H.	
Grade (階級) PVT	S.N. (番号) 1653230
Organization (所属部隊) MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW	
Signature (署名) <i>Lee H Oswald</i>	
FEC. FORM 377 REV. 1-54	
49-910-ATTN-AG Admin Cen-AFFE-200M	

Nationality (國籍)	American
Date of Birth (生年月日)	18 October 1939
Identity Card No. (身分證號碼)	00646
Date of Issuance (發行日)	8 May 1958
Signature of Issuing Officer (發行官署名)	Adjutant

Exhibit No. 50 (continued)

Identification cards and handwritten addresses which were in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet when he was arrested. The address of the communist publication the Worker was used for correspondence purposes. Oswald had numerous pieces of literature sent to him from that address. Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy on many occasions. In June of 1963 Oswald was issued a U. S. passport, and he indicated at that time that he intended to leave for Russia in November or December 1963. In October Oswald had gone to Mexico to visit the Russian and Cuban Embassies. He apparently was not able to get permission to leave for Russia by way of Cuba as he had wished.

The Worker
23 W. 26th St.
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

The Worker
Box 28 Madison
Sq. Station
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

EMBASSY, USSR
1609 DECATUR ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
CONSULAR REGISTRATION

Name Oswald, Mr. Lee Harvey
M. Address 6024 Elsbeth
City Dallas Zone _____ Phone _____
Signature Lee H. Oswald
Address Same
City _____ Zone _____ Phone _____
School or Business Jaggers-Chiles-Stoval
Name Jack L. Bowen
Home Address 1916 Stevens Forest Dr.
Phone WH8-8997 Expires 12-7-65
DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY cr
(See Reverse Side)




SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER
433-54-3937
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
SIGNATURE _____
FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND TAX PURPOSES—NOT FOR IDENTIFICATION



Exhibit No. 50 (continued)

Identification cards and handwritten addresses which were in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet when he was arrested.

		N 4, 271, 617	
1. CARD NUMBER		2. EXPIRATION DATE	
7 Dec 1962		3. ISSUED TO (Typed name and relationship)	
OSWALD, Lee H		4. COLOR EYES 5. COLOR HAIR 6. HEIGHT 7. WEIGHT	
Grey Brown 71" 145		8. DATE OF BIRTH OF BEARER	
18 Oct 39		9. GRADE AND NAME OF SPONSOR	
PFC E-2		10. SERVICE & STATUS 11. SERVICE NO. OF SPONSOR	
CR/INACT 1653230		12. AUTHORIZED PATRONAGE	
THEATER LIMITED		COMMISSARY EXCHANGE UNLIMITED	

14. MEDICAL CARE FAC. (If authorized)		15. DATE OF ISSUE	
CIVILIAN UNIFORMED SERVICES		11 Sep 59	
16. PLACE OF ISSUE		17. SIGNATURE	
H&HS, MCAS, EL TORO SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA		A.G. AYERS JR., 1st Lt., USMCR	
18. TYPED GRADE AND NAME		19. WARNING: USE OF THIS AUTHORIZATION BY OTHER THAN PERSON NAMED THEREON, OR ANY USE IN VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE ACT OF 1956, REQUIRES USER LIABLE FOR PROSECUTION UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAWS PERTAINING TO FALSE STATEMENTS. (18 USC 1001)	
DO FORM 1123 JAN 57		IF FOUND - DROP IN ANY MAIL BOX POSTMASTER - RETURN TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON 25, D.C.	
UNIFORMED SERVICES IDENTIFICATION AND PRIVILEGE CARD			

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

Lee Harvey OSWALD
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. 41 114 39 532 has been classified in Class IV-A (Until 19.....) by ☒ Local Board ☒ Appeal Board, by vote of (Show vote on appeal board cases only) FEB 2 1960, 19 (Date of mailing) (Member or clerk of local board)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT-APPEAL AGENT.

Selective Service System
Texas Local Board No. 114
Selective Service System

300 W. Vickery, rm. 2227
Fort Worth 4, Texas

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
(Local Board Stamp)

Lee Harvey
3124 West
Fort Worth

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

SSS Form No. 2
(Rev. 3-30-56)
Approval not required

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

Lee Harvey OSWALD
(FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (LAST NAME)

SELECTIVE SERVICE NO. 41 114 39 532

RESIDENCE AT REGISTRATION 3124 West 5th St.
(NUMBER AND STREET OR R. F. D. NUMBER)

Fort Worth 7 Tarrant Tex.
(CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE) (ZONE) (COUNTY) (STATE)

Oct. 18, 1939 New Orleans, La.
(DATE OF BIRTH) (PLACE OF BIRTH)

WAS DULY REGISTERED ON THE 14 DAY OF Sept. 19 59
(SIGNATURE OF LOCAL BOARD CLERK)

Exhibit No. 51

A letter from Oswald's correspondence with the Communist Party, U.S.A. Oswald subscribed to the Worker in August of 1962 and contacted the party on various occasions. He wrote them about his activities in the non-existent Fair Play for Cuba chapter in New Orleans and even issued membership cards in his chapter to various party officials.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MU. 5-5713

July 31, 1963

L. H. Oswald
P O Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

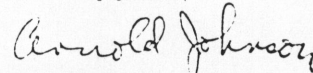
Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter to the WORKER has been referred to me for reply.

It is good to know that movements in support of fair play for Cuba has developed in New Orleans as well as in other cities. We do not have any organizational ties with the Committee, and yet there is much material that we issue from time to time that is important for anybody who is concerned about developments in Cuba.

Under separate cover we are sending you some literature.

Sincerely yours,



Arnold Johnson, Director
Information and Lecture Bureau

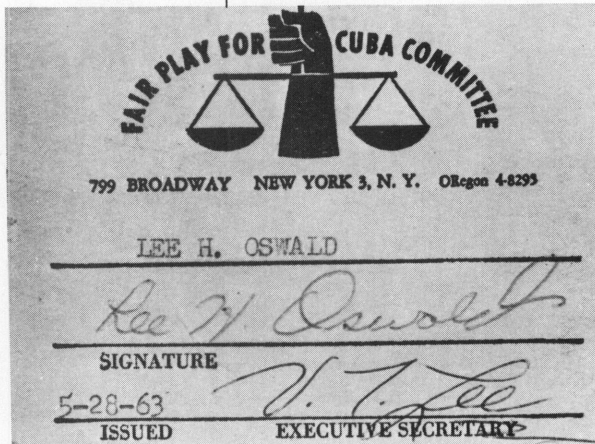


Exhibit No. 52

Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Card. Oswald apparently made the Fair Play for Cuba Committee office in New York think that he was the organizer of promising new group in New Orleans. Oswald then proceeded to make the fictitious chapter in New Orleans look like it was accomplishing something. He received a variety of pro-Castro literature and distributed it on various occasions.



Exhibit No. 53

Oswald's possessions recovered from the Paine's home in Irving, Texas. Leaflets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee can be seen along with various books and pamphlets in Russian. George Orwell's novel 1984 (left of center) was reported to be Oswald's favorite book.



Exhibit No. 54

More of Oswald's possessions recovered from the Paine's home in Irving, Texas. Included in the literature were many speeches of Fidel Castro, various propaganda leaflets, and a booklet by James Cannon entitled, *The Coming American Revolution*.



Exhibit No. 55

Oswald's possessions included personal records and photographs which were carefully examined by investigators.



Exhibit No. 56

Oswald's possessions found in his small boarding house room included a holster to fit his .38 pistol, Russian alphabet and phonics cards from which he studied Russian, and a history of the U.S.S.R. and communism.



*Exhibit No. 57
Some of Oswald's personal photographs many of which were taken in the U.S.S.R.*

PLEASE FILL OUT APPLICATION BLANK COMPLETELY.....

NAME OSWALD LEE H STREET & NUMBER 2515 W 5TH ST TOWN IRVING
LAST NAME FIRST

PHONE NO BL-3-1628 SOCIAL SECURITY NO 433-51-3937 AGE 23 WEIGHT 150 HEIGHT 5'9"

PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS LA. HOW LONG LIVED IN DALLAS CONTINUOUSLY

FINISHED WHAT GRADE IN SCHOOL 11TH NAME SCHOOL ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TOWN FT WORTH, TEXAS

DID YOU ATTEND COLLEGE NO HOW LONG — NAME COLLEGE —

RACE C MARRIED () OR SINGLE () HOW MANY DEPENDENTS 2 DEPENDENTS

WHERE DID YOU LAST WORK USMC (THREE YEARS) NATURE OF WORK AIR WING

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB HONORABLE DISCHARGE

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK ON YOUR LAST JOB THREE YEARS

WHERE IS YOUR FATHER EMPLOYED DEAD NATURE OF WORK —

IS YOUR MOTHER EMPLOYED YES NATURE OF WORK PRACTICAL NURSE

MEMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS: — CHURCH — LODGE — VETERAN —

HAVE YOU ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ANSWER YES OR NO) IF ANSWER IS YES STATE WHAT THEY ARE:

No

DO YOU ROOM AND BOARD No DO YOU LIVE WITH PARENTS No

SHOULD YOU LIKE TO MENTION SOME OF YOUR SPECIAL ABILITIES YOU WOULD LIKE COMPANY TO KNOW IN CONSIDERING YOUR APPLICATION USE THE THREE LINES BELOW.

CLERICAL (ACCOUNTING) WORK IN MILITARY SERVICE

EXPERIENCED WITH DITTO, ADDING AND SOME TYPING

MACHINE AND FILING SYSTEM

DATE OF APPLICATION

OCT 15, 1963

Lee H Oswald
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
By Bruce
INDEXED
DATE 2-11-64
INITIALS S

2965-15

Exhibit No. 58

Oswald's application for employment at the Texas School Book Depository.

POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF DALLAS CPB-JS-588				ARREST REPORT ON				RT. THUMB PRINT	
T.M. JACK LEON RUBY INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER									
FIRST NAME T.M. JACK	MIDDLE NAME LEON	LAST NAME RUBY	DATE 11-24-62	TIME M	I.D. NUMBER 36398		ARREST NUMBER 03-98531		
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE 52	DATE OF BIRTH 3-19-11	HOME ADDRESS 2235 E. FLYING					
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE 101 S. Harvard Street, City Hall			TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) CITY HALL						
CHARGE First Murder			BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO.						
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>			LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)						
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.			
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)				PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM					
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE									
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED									
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST									
This Subject Shot and Killed Lee Harvey Oswald.									
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>									
ARRESTING OFFICER L.P. Humes			I. D. NO. 702		ARRESTING OFFICER H. J. Harniss		I. D. NO. 579		
OTHER OFFICER W. J. Cuthbert			I. D. NO. 1111		OTHER OFFICER R. L. Lowery		I. D. NO. 1051		
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO Murder, Frith			CHARGE FILED 11-25-62		DATE 11-25-62		DATE-TIME TO CO. JAIL 11:25-1150 PM		
RELEASED BY			DATE-TIME		H.C. BOND BY		COURT		
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON-CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.-CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED) RECORDS <input type="checkbox"/> SPEC. SER. <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> BURGLARY <input type="checkbox"/> THEFT <input type="checkbox"/> FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>									
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED									

Exhibit No. 59
Jack Leon Ruby's arrest report for the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

February 18, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Interview Of Jack Ruby
By Forrest V. Sorrells *(U.S. Secret Service
Agent - Dallas)*

Sir:

At approximately 11:30 A.M., November 24, 1963 Chief J. E. Curry approached me just outside his office and instructed me to escort Mr. Forrest V. Sorrells to the Fifth Floor Jail for the purpose of Mr. Sorrells interviewing Mr. Jack Ruby about his shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

I was present throughout the interview and overheard the following questions asked of Ruby by Mr. Sorrells. After Sorrells introduced himself as a Secret Service Agent he asked Ruby why he had shot Oswald. Ruby stated he had thought about this for two days and decided it was senseless to have a long and lengthy trial and subject Mrs. Kennedy to having to return to Dallas for it.

Mr. Sorrells asked Ruby if he knew Oswald and he said, "No, there is no acquaintance or connection between Oswald and myself."

Sorrells then questioned Ruby about his heritage and Ruby told him that his father was born in Russia and his mother was born in Poland.

Sorrells asked Ruby if he had thought or planned to kill Oswald and Ruby stated he first thought of killing him when he observed Oswald in the showup room two nights prior. He stated the thought came to him when he observed the sarcastic sneer on Oswald's face when he was on the showup stage. He stated that when he saw Oswald on that night he thought it would be ridiculous to have a trial for him when he knew the results would be the death penalty, since Oswald had killed the President and Officer Tippit.

Ruby also stated that he and his sister were very emotional people and that his sister had just gotten out of the hospital and she also was taking this hard, and that with the facts of the incidents already known to him was the motivation for his shooting Oswald. Ruby then stated some words to the effect, "I also want the world to know that Jews do have guts."

Ruby's answers and appearance throughout the interview appeared rational to me with the exception to tears in his eyes when he referred to President Kennedy.

This interview was conducted in the outside corridor of the jail cells on the fifth floor city jail approximately five to ten minutes after the shooting of Oswald.

Respectfully submitted,

Patrick T. Dean
Patrick T. Dean
Sergeant of Police
Patrol Division

Exhibit No. 60

A report of one of the many interviews in which Jack Ruby denied any acquaintance or connection with Lee Harvey Oswald.

FORM OF HB-405

POLICE DEPARTMENT

HOMICIDE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

Last Name of Person Killed OSWALD, Lee Harvey		First Name	Middle Name	Base	Sex	Age	Residence of Person Killed Irving, Texas	Offense Serial No. F 86056
Reported By		Title or Relationship			Base	Sex	Age	Address of Person Reporting

Offense as Reported (Crime) MURDER				After Investigation Changed to				
Place of Occurrence — Street and Number or Intersection 2001 Commerce (Basement of City Hall)				Division R	Platoon 2	Beat 102	Officers Making Report J. R. Leavelle 736	I.D. No.
Day of Week Sun	Date of Occurrence 11-24-63	Time of Day 11:20amOV		Date Reported 11-24-63	Time Reported 11:20amOV	Report Received By S Cave	Received—Time—Typed 2:45pm—same	

DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON									
Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Beard	Complexion	Identifying Marks, Scars, Etc.	Clothing	
Coroner Notified Judge Pierce McBride					Name of Coroner Attending—Time of Arrival at 1:07pm			Name of Prosecutor Attending—Time of Arrival A.M.	

Processed Dead by Physician	Address	Person With Whom Deceased Lived or Associated
Dr. Tom Shires Parkland Hospital 5201 Harry Hines		at 1:07pm

DETAILED OF OFFENSE (Give Circumstances of Occurrence of Offense and Its Investigation) Use Both Sides of This Sheet.

Deceased was in custody being handcuffed to Detective J. R. Leavelle's left wrist with Detective L. C. Graves holding to deceased's left arm. Deceased was marched out of the jail office into the basement to be placed in a waiting automobile for transfer to the County Jail. Deceased had been charged with the Murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippit and President John F. Kennedy. As deceased and Detectives approached the car, a white male dashed from the throng of newspaper reporters and television cameramen and fired one time with a .38 caliber revolver striking the deceased in the left side. Deceased taken to Parkland Hospital where he was undergoing emergency operation at the time he expired. Judge McBride ordered Post Mortem. Suspect was arrested at the scene.

Witness Taken into Custody	Address	Witness Taken into Custody	Address

Known, Suspected or Possible Motives

DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED											
Name If Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion	
Beard	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion					
Name If Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion	
Beard	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion					
Name If Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion	
Beard	Nativity	Occupation	Dress and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion					

Persons Arrested—Name—Address Jack Ruby	Base	Sex	Age	Arresting Officers	I.D. No.	Charge
	W/M/52					

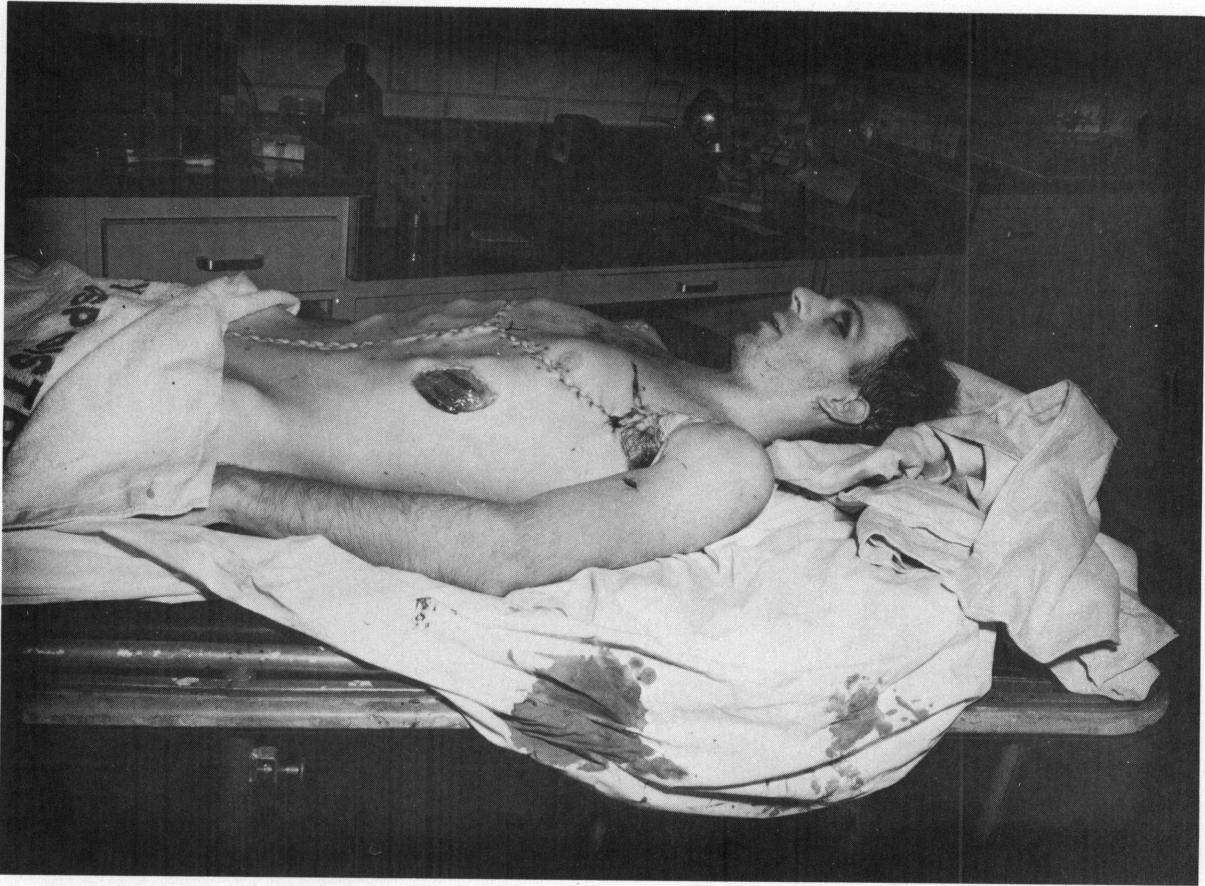
Officers Assigned to Investigate (Include I.D. No.)	This Offense Designated Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>	Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Date	Commanding Officer
---	--	---------------------------------------	--------------------

Case File Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code	By	Date
---	------------------	----	------

REMARKS:

RECORDS BUREAU

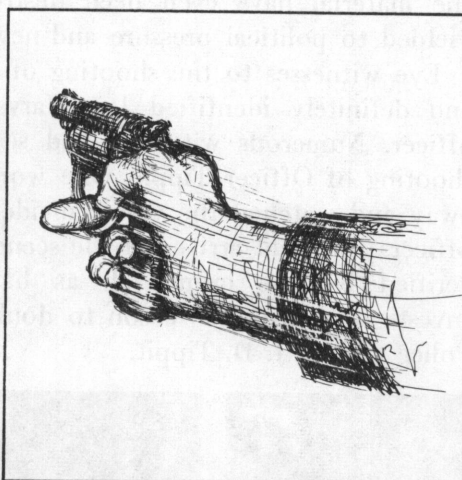
Exhibit No. 61
The Homicide Report and autopsy photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald.



Chapter VII

THE OSWALD KILLING IS THE CASE CLOSED?

Investigators were far from satisfied with what was known about the assassination by Saturday morning, November 23, 1963. By Saturday people all over the world were hearing that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President. The world mourned the loss of one of its great leaders while a strange tide of bitterness and hatred began to focus on the young man in cell block F. The press spread the story of the shooting from the Texas School Book Depository and the public was already being convinced that Oswald was guilty.



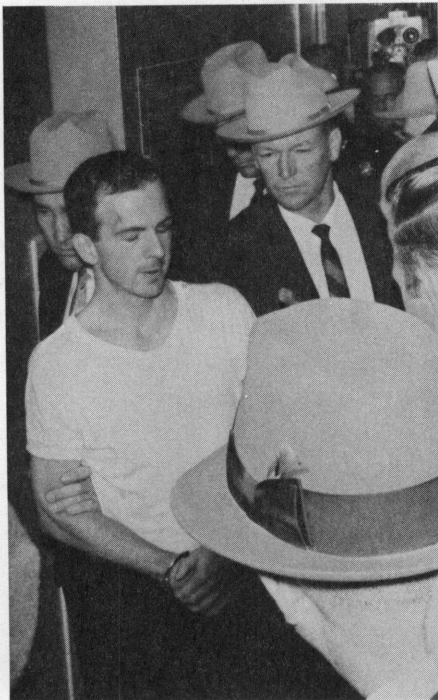
The Dallas Police Department did not assume that Oswald was guilty and suspend the investigation. Many other puzzles were still unsolved. Other suspects were still being sought, and Oswald's associates were very carefully being screened to determine if a conspiracy was behind the assassination. Oswald's testimony had been of very little help, but other witnesses related testimony that added many unanswered questions. Behind the public announcement that Oswald had been charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy a full scale investigation was only beginning.

Early Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, the investigation concentrated on the interrogation of witnesses. The police officers and spectators of the motorcade that witnessed the shooting of the President told many different stories of what had happened. Eye witnesses near the Texas School Book Depository Building told of sharp cracks like firecrackers or rifle shots coming from the Book Depository Building. Most told of three sharp cracks with echoes that reverberated from the buildings along the route. The small group of spectators that were in front of the motorcade told a different story. They also heard the sharp reports and watched the President receive his final, fatal wound. Some spectators to the front of the motorcade were convinced that the shots came from ahead and to the right, perhaps from the triple underpass or the parking

area above the grassy knoll where Elm Street begins its descent into the underpass.

Most of the people watching the motorcade at the assassination site were behind it near the School Book Depository. By weight of numbers their testimony carried the most impact. Police investigators still ponder the questions raised by the other accounts. Dr. Malcomb Perry at Parkland Hospital had maintained that the President had been shot from the front. Investigators were awaiting the results of the autopsy with the naive assurance that the government would release a detailed autopsy report which could be used in the investigation. The photographs and autopsy evidence were never released by the government. Apparently portions of the material have even been destroyed. The Warren Commission itself yielded to political pressure and never examined the autopsy photographs.

Eye witnesses to the shooting of Officer Tippit watched a police lineup and definitely identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who shot the officer. Numerous witnesses had seen Oswald during or shortly after the shooting of Officer Tippit. One woman stood at the bus stop a few yards away and watched the whole incident. She later fainted into the arms of officers that had arrived at the scene. The bullets which killed Tippit were verified by the crime lab as having come from Oswald's revolver. Investigators had no reason to doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed Police Officer J. D. Tippit.



Lee Harvey Oswald is returned to the Homicide Bureau on Saturday for further questioning.

Investigators continued to interrogate Oswald at different periods throughout the day. Captain (Will) Fritz was technically in charge of the

investigation, but officers representing other government agencies were always present in the Homicide Bureau for interrogation sessions. No important clues were discovered which would help in the assassination investigation. Oswald's arrest in New Orleans was discussed, but he did not reveal anything that would even hint that there was a conspiracy there. He admitted a deep sympathy for Castro and indicated that he had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba organization. In his own words he considered himself *"a Marxist but not a Leninist-Marxist."*

All inquiry about the assassination met a belligerent, *"I don't know what you're talking about."* When Oswald was asked what he thought of the President he commented, *"My wife and I like the Presidential family. They are interesting people."* When pressed further he added, *"I am not a malcontent. Nothing irritated me about the President."*

By the end of the day Captain George Doughty of the Identification Bureau had processed the multitude of photographs and sketches that were an important part of the investigation. Physical evidence was carefully reviewed before it was released to the F.B.I. Captain (Will) Fritz had decided to keep the prisoner in the City Jail until sometime Sunday so that he could continue his interrogation.

By late evening newsmen were clamoring to see Oswald again, or to know just exactly what was happening. The newsmen were tired and hungry but did not want to leave City Hall if there was any chance of something happening. Some of them had come from great distances and could not afford to miss anything of importance.

I explained to the newsmen that Oswald was secure in his cell for the evening and would not be moved until he had a good night's rest. The newsmen wanted to know what time Oswald was to be transferred to the County Jail. I merely commented, *"If you are at the police station by 10:00 a.m. Sunday you will not miss anything of interest."* This was all the information given to the press. They were not told the manner in which the transfer would be made or the exact time. They were merely assured that the transfer would not be made before 10:00 a.m.

By late Saturday evening the investigation was entirely under control. The evidence collected during the last two days was systematically compiled, and Oswald was under police guard in an isolated cell. The night shift was effectively carrying out their duties. I left my office and arrived home much more exhausted than I would have admitted at the time. My wife realized that I had only had a few hours sleep since the assassination. As I was preparing for bed she took the phone off the hook to stop the stream of calls from cranks and information seekers. We had been receiving threatening calls throughout the day, and none of my family seemed safe at the time. Although I did not know the phone was off the hook it was not difficult for my officers to reach me with information. At 6:00 a.m. a squad car stopped at my home and briefed me on what had been happening in the Department.

By the time I arrived at Police Headquarters a call had been received which threatened that *"about a hundred men are going to take the*

prisoner Oswald and we don't want any policemen to be hurt." At approximately 8:45 a.m. I met with Assistant Chief Batchelor and Deputy Chief Stevenson in the basement where the transfer of the prisoner would take place. We surveyed the security plans and began to make tentative plans. I instructed Lieutenant Wiggins to clear parking stalls one and two. This provided an open area across the drive from the jail entrance. A large T.V. camera was in the corridor by the jail entrance. The operator was told that he would have to move the camera across the ramp drive into the parking stalls. I told Batchelor and Stevenson that all news media must be isolated across the ramp in the parking area and that no one else other than policemen, would be allowed in the basement.

Officers entered the basement and requested those newsmen who were already there to leave. They thoroughly searched the basement and guards were posted at every entrance. Every possible hiding place in the basement was searched. All automobiles were inspected, and trunks were checked to determine that no one was hiding in them. Newsmen were then permitted to enter the basement only after they were screened and their identification checked.

I then went to Captain (Will) Fritz's office in the Homicide Bureau to determine when he would be ready to transfer the prisoner to the County Jail. Captain Fritz was interrogating Oswald at that time, and he seemed somewhat frustrated with the results. He did indicate that he would be finished with the interrogation and would soon be ready for the transfer.

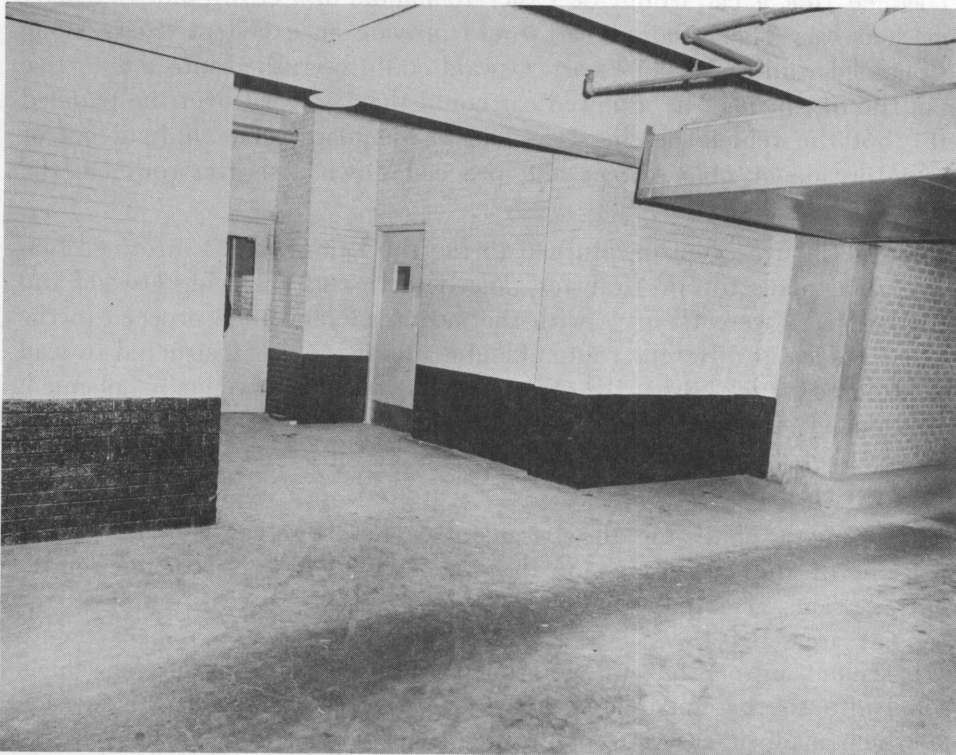
Shortly after that I telephoned Dallas County Sheriff (Bill) Decker to discuss the transfer. This was normally a routine matter for any prisoner charged with a felony. Once the charge was filed with the District Attorney's office the prisoner would be changed to the County Jail facilities where he would be held until his trial. Sheriff (Bill) Decker was in his office, and I informed him that we would soon be ready to turn over the prisoner. He replied, "*We are ready; bring him on.*" I said, "*I thought you were coming after him.*" This would have been the normal procedure. Standard procedure was for a Constable from the Sheriff's office to come to the City Jail and transport the prisoner. Sheriff Decker was willing to do it either way. Since we had more manpower to guard the prisoner during transfer, I told him that we would bring Oswald to the County Jail.

In conference with Assistant Chief Batchelor and Deputy Chief Stevenson we discussed the advisability of obtaining an armored motor truck for the transfer of the prisoner. I instructed Batchelor to contact Mr. Harold Fleming of the Armored Motor Service. He agreed to send us two trucks and let us choose the one we needed. Mr. Fleming indicated that the best vehicle for this type of transfer was the large overland armored truck. It had seats on either side where guards could ride and was considerably larger than an ordinary armored car. There was some discussion at this time about whether the large truck would be able to fit into the entrance ramp of the basement.

Assistant Chief Batchelor and Deputy Chief Stevenson completed the



The jail elevator (extreme left) opens into the jail office in the basement of the City Hall.



The outer doors from the jail office open directly into an open area alongside the basement ramps used by police vehicles.

security arrangements in the basement while I went down to confer with Captain Fritz. Captain C. E. Talbert in the basement had already isolated the jail office and basement parking area with police officers and police reservists. All entrances were closely guarded and the spectators were moved to the south side of Commerce Street.

Deputy Chief Stevenson instructed the Bureau Commanders in the Criminal Investigation Division that all detectives on duty were to stand by for possible use for security measures in transferring Oswald. Captain Talbert suggested that officers be placed at each intersection of the planned route down Elm Street. Arrangements had been made with the Sheriff's office to have the steel gates opened to the driveway at the back door of the County Jail. Deputy Chief Lumpkin had a detail of men at the County Jail holding the spectators to the West side of Houston Street.

When I arrived in Captain Fritz's office he was interrogating Oswald. Representatives of the F.B.I., Secret Service Agents, and two or three other homicide detectives were also present. I listened to the interrogation of Oswald for a few minutes and waited for an opportunity to talk to Captain Fritz. When he finished the interrogation I asked if he was ready to transfer Oswald, and he indicated that he was. We then discussed the plans for moving Oswald. Captain Fritz felt that the armored car would be too difficult to maneuver if a crowd of people attempted to stop the motorcade. He suggested the transfer be made in an unmarked car with other detective cars leading and following.

I agreed that a car would be easier to handle in a crowd and to use an unmarked car. The armored car would provide an excellent decoy along the planned route with an escort. Oswald could be rushed into a detective car in the basement. The armored car could then proceed over the planned route, but the vehicle bearing Oswald and the guard cars could cut out of the motorcade at Main Street and proceed down a shorter route to the County Jail.

Deputy Chief Stevenson returned to the third floor, and I informed him of the final plans for the transfer. The detective car carrying Oswald and two guard cars were to leave with the motorcade and then proceed to the County Jail by a different route. Lieutenant Pierce was instructed to lead the armored truck over the Elm Street route as originally planned. Stevenson left the Homicide Bureau for the basement at about 11:15 a.m. Deputy Chief Lumpkin joined him on the elevator and was informed of the change in plans.

The security plans for the basement were entirely adequate. In the confusion of the positioning of the vehicles the first breach of security occurred. The armored truck was backed into the exit ramp of the basement area. Because of the size of the vehicle it was not backed into the basement proper but was left on the ramp. The front of the vehicle opened into the basement area. Only a foot or so clearance was on each side which made it easy to guard. An officer was positioned at each side of the truck at the basement exit.

The exit from the basement was now entirely blocked by the armored

truck. In order to get a car up on Commerce Street to lead the motorcade and to position cars for the motorcade, police cars had to be driven up the entrance ramp into Main Street. The officers guarding the ramp at the Main Street entrance stepped out to stop traffic and assist the cars into Main Street. The confusion at the Main Street entrance apparently occurred at the very moment that Jack Ruby walked by on his way from the Western Union Office. I am convinced that at this moment Jack Ruby slipped into the basement unnoticed by police officers.

Jack Ruby had driven downtown about 11:00 a.m. and parked his car across the street from the Western Union Office. Oswald's transfer was already being started about a block away at the City Hall. Ruby walked across the street and entered the Western Union Office. After filling out forms he stood in line while a woman completed her business. Ruby then stepped up to the counter and arranged to send twenty-five dollars by telegram to Karen Carlin in Fort Worth. Mrs. Carlin had called Ruby earlier that morning and told him that she needed some money for overdue rent and to buy some groceries. She was an entertainer at Ruby's club, and he was now sending her the money as he had promised. Ruby's receipt had the time of the transaction stamped on it--11:17 a.m.

Ruby walked out of the Western Union office and turned down Main Street toward the City Hall. In the confusion at the Main Street Entrance he was able to walk right down the ramp and join the newsmen crowding against the police officers at the edge of the drive area. If the officer assigned to this entrance had remained at his point Ruby probably could not have entered unnoticed. Captain Fritz and detectives were already on the way down the police elevator with Lee Harvey Oswald.

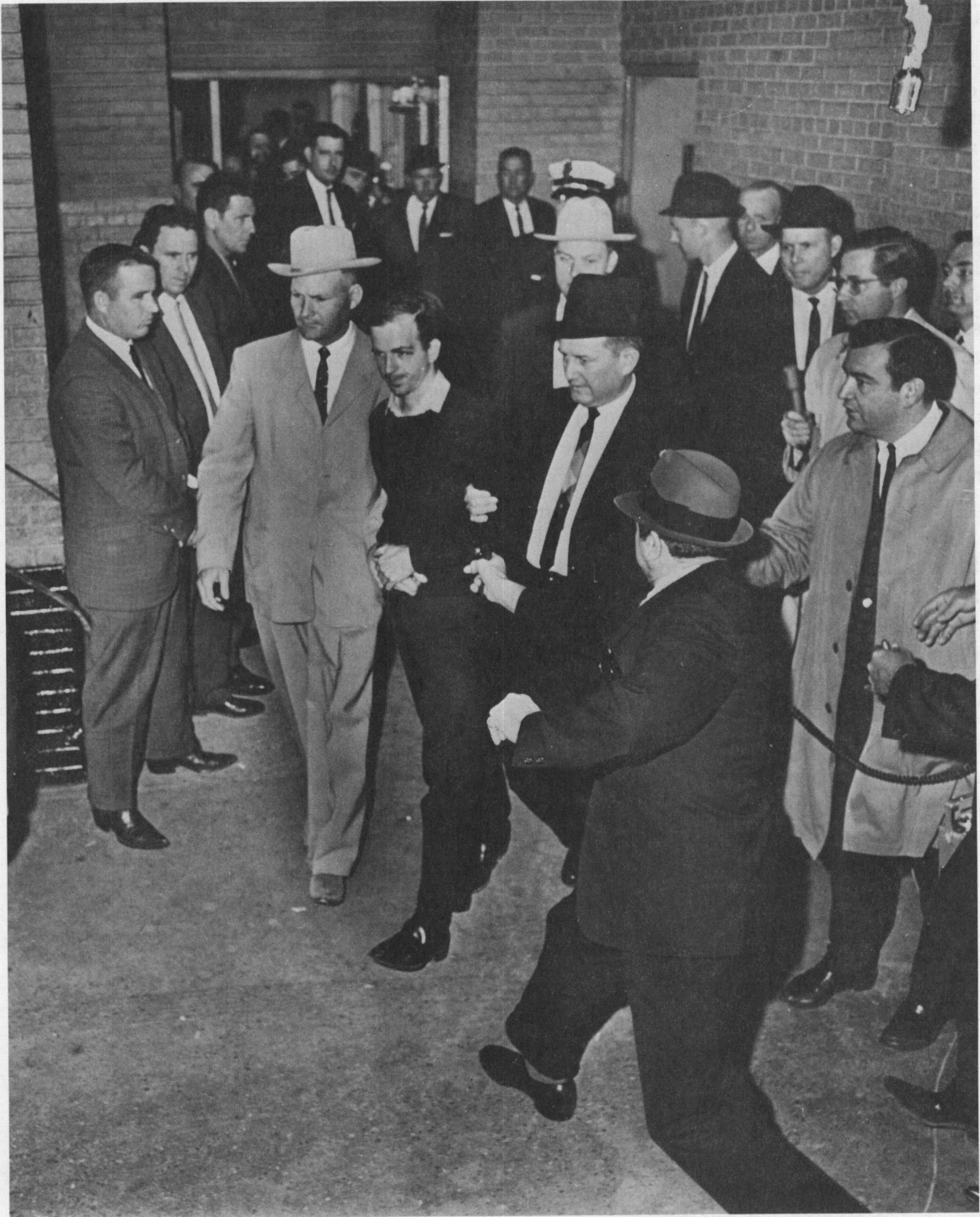
As Captain Fritz was leaving his office I mentioned that I would go on down to the basement to watch the transfer. As I was walking down the corridor I was called to take a phone call from Dallas Mayor Cabell in my office. He was interested in the progress of the investigation. Since other officers were in charge of moving Oswald and everything was in order, I stayed in my office to give the report to Mayor Cabell.

In my opinion another breach of security occurred in the basement. Newsmen did not stay in the specified area arranged for the press across the drive from the jail elevator. Both the officers in the area and the press had been informed that all newsmen were to stay in their specified area. In the enthusiasm of the moment newsmen spilled across the drive toward the police elevator. Jack Ruby had only to move in among the newsmen to get a better view of the man he eventually killed.

Newsmen pressed around Oswald trying to get a statement. Photographers juggled for position. Ike Pappas, newsman from WNEW in New York, was talking into his microphone. *"Now the prisoner wearing a black sweater has changed from his T shirt. He is moving out toward an armored car being led out by Captain Fritz. Here is the prisoner."* At that moment Oswald was almost directly in front of Pappas' microphone. Ike Pappas thrust his microphone toward Oswald and asked, *"Do you have anything to say in your defense?"*

Exhibit No. 62

Jack Ruby makes his move to shoot Oswald.



Pappas was just forming the word “*defense*” in his question when Jack Ruby lunged from between some newsmen and thrust his pistol toward Oswald’s stomach. A shot exploded, and Oswald crumpled from the

Exhibit No. 63

Lee Harvey Oswald crumples from the impact of Ruby's shot.

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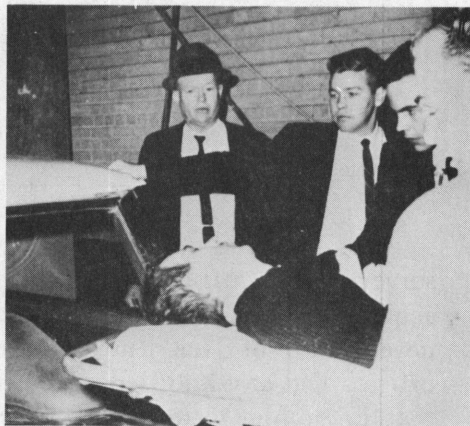


impact. Someone was cursing Ruby. Pappas faltered for an instant then continued his startled commentary into the microphone. *"There is a shot! Oswald has been shot! Oswald has been shot! A shot rang out! Mass confusion here, all the doors have been locked. Holy Mackerel!"*

Exhibit No. 64
Officers grapple with Jack Ruby



Oswald lay fatally wounded next to the squad car that was to have taken him to the County Jail. Jack Ruby, the stocky assailant, was in the midst of a huge struggle with officers. Oswald was hurriedly moved from the driveway to the Jail office. A summoned ambulance appeared almost instantly. Attendants began to load Oswald onto the stretcher. Oswald was already white as a sheet and looked dead as he was loaded on a stretcher. His hand dangled along the side of the stretcher as it was placed in the ambulance.



Lee Harvey Oswald is loaded into an ambulance minutes after the shooting.



Newsmen and officers attempt to reconstruct what happened.

The man who shot Oswald was Jack Ruby. His name spread through the newsmen. "Ruby, you know, the guy who passed out the cards." "He owns that Carousel Club." Newsmen and police then began to remember seeing Ruby before, hanging around the City Hall. Many newsmen had his card in their pockets. Jack Ruby was not as well known to the Dallas Police as later press reports lead the public to believe. It was only during the days after the assassination that Ruby began to frequent City Hall. He mixed with newsmen and passed out his cards to publicize his club (See Exhibit No. 65). He looked very much like a cheap club owner trying to capitalize on the assassination for some free publicity.



*Exhibit No. 65
One of the many cards that Jack Ruby had distributed to police and newsmen during the weekend of the assassination.*

After the press reported that Ruby was a well known police character I surveyed my officers to see how many of them had any kind of acquaintance or knowledge of Ruby before the shooting of Oswald. I had never heard of Jack Ruby before this incident, and less than twenty-five officers had any knowledge of Ruby before the shooting of Oswald. Those that knew him were officers working districts where he had a night club and had an occasion to meet him on police business.

Jack Ruby had ended the life of the one man who could have answered the many questions that still plague investigators. Officers asked him if he planned it. He replied, "*Hell, I couldn't have planned it to work like that.*" Witnesses to the shooting wondered if there wasn't a gleam of recognition in Oswald's eye when Ruby stepped out from the newsmen. Police investigation was never able to turn up a definite link between the two men.

I was sitting in my office talking to Dallas Mayor Cabell on the phone when an officer burst in with the news. The Mayor's reaction was the reaction that gripped all of us at the time. The Mayor said all that any of us had left to say, "*O my God! O my God!*"

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100, 101 (upper), 101 (lower left).

BEERS, JACK, DALLAS MORNING NEWS

57, 63 (upper right), 69 (left), 73 (left), 128, 130 (upper), 130 (lower left) 131 (lower left), 132 (upper).

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2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 24, 25 (right), 25 (left), 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36 (upper), 36 (lower), 37, 38, 44, 45, 46 (right), 48 (all), 50, 54 (lower), 66, 71 (right), 72, 73 (right), 75 (right), 75 (left), 76, 77 (all), 78, 101 (lower right), 122 (all), 131 (lower right).

DALLAS MORNING NEWS STAFF PHOTOGRAPHS

63 (lower).

DILLARD, TOM, DALLAS MORNING NEWS

46 (left), 80.

JACKSON, BOB, DENVER POST

129

McKAY, PAUL

1, 23, 33, 43, 59, 61, 64, 102, 103 (all), 121.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

38 (right), 40, 130 (lower right), 131 (upper).

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

21, 52 (all), 53, 54 (upper), 55, 62, 63 (upper left), 69 (right upper), 70, 71 (left), 78, 85, 87 (all), 88, 98, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113 (upper), 113 (lower), 114, 119, 125 (all).

